The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII....NO. 2300. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Homestead Bill in the House—Probable Defeat of the French Spoliations' Bill.

Report of Secretary Cobb in Favor of an Increase of the Tariff.

Caucus of Democratic Members of the House Opposed to an Increase.

[illegible]

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Secretary Cobb has been waiting to receive the [illegible]

It was thought in Cabinet meeting to-day that Mr. Cobb's answer would obviate the necessity for a special Message.

The Anti-Increase-of-the-Tariff Caucus is now in session in Representatives' Hall.

The States this evening publishes a letter from Mr. Buchanan, dated Feb. 1852, urging economy in the public expenditures. He then said:

"These expenditures have now reached the enormous sum of fifty millions of dollars per annum, and unless arrested in their advance by the strong arm of Democracy, may, in a few years, reach one hundred millions."

The expenditures during the second year of Mr. Buchanan's Administration come within three millions of the latter sum.

On dit—Letters from Central America announce a matrimonial engagement between Miss Ouseley and a young English nobleman, now Lieutenant on board the English war-steamer Valorous. Sir William was proceeding rapidly in his negotiations with Nicaragua, and hoped soon to return to London.

Mrs. Judge Roosevelt, of your City, is a guest at the White House.

The recent announcement of the appointment of Colonel Beale, now United States Judge in Nebraska, to be Governor of that Territory, was premature. There is no doubt that it was contemplated at one time, but the nomination has been withheld for some reason, and it is now said may not be made at all.

I have good reason to believe that while the President reports to Congress that he has no official correspondence tending to show the possibility of acquiring Cuba by purchase, he is privately endeavoring to have it understood that he has private information, to the effect that there is very good reason to anticipate the successful negotiation of a treaty to that end.

The story circulating is that the President has in his possession the names of quite a number of members of the Spanish Cortes—some of them gentlemen of great influence—who favor the sale of Cuba as a wise measure of Spanish policy, and are quite desirous that the subject should be discussed in the United States, with a view to having arguments presented which shall give them a basis to stand upon in breaking ground in behalf of the sale.

How the President became possessed of such information as this, provided it is "reliable," it is difficult to conceive. Probably there is nothing of [illegible] more than the speculations of our accomplished and astute Minister at Madrid—the Hon. Augustus Caesar Dodge.

It is further claimed that the Pope favors the sale of Cuba to the United States, for the reason that the Church among us has a life and active vitality unknown to Spain or her colony, which he believes would be infused into the Church in Cuba, if that island is brought under the sway of the American Union.

The recent intervention in the domestic policy of Mexico by the British and French Admirals, at Vera Cruz, excites much remark in political circles here, and is viewed by many with much apprehension, as some of them believe that it is the entering wedge of a general intervention by European Powers, in direct antagonism with the American policy.

The matter has been laid before Mr. Buchanan, who merely responds with an expression of disbelief that England or France has any intention of interfering. It is surmised by some, however, that the course of the Admirals—at least so far as relates to [illegible]

[illegible]

Judge Black is quite ready to accept the Pennsylvania Judgeship made vacant by Lewis's resignation—but the arrangement to that end has been made. I am assured, however, that the place will not be given to Wilson McCandless, whose appointment has been strenuously urged upon the President by leading members of the Bar and other influential citizens.

The speech made yesterday by Senator Foot of Vermont, upon the case of Commodore Paulding, and his arrest of Gen. Walker on the Nicaraguan coast, is highly complimented by those who sustain the Commodore, and bitterly denounced by the filibusters—sure evidence that the distinguished Senator made a decided hit.

By the way, while Congress theoretically sustains Commodore Paulding's act, practically they repudiate it by failing to pass an act providing for his defense at the expense of the Government, in the suit brought against him by one of Walker's men for having arrested and returned him to the United States.

S.

[FROM OUR REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

A Democratic caucus was held to-night. John Cochrane acted as Chairman and Messrs. Ruffin and Cavanaugh as Secretaries. Mr. Vallandigham had been nominated for Secretary, but he declined, saying that the call for the caucus had not been submitted to the Ohio delegation, at whose instance he had come here to ascertain the character of the proceedings. About fifty members were present, principally from the South, but including two from New-York, two from Minnesota, one from Ohio and five from Illinois.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, said he was unwilling to be bound by the action of the caucus—the House of Representatives was the proper place for action. He offered resolutions declaring it inexpedient to disturb the present tariff, and against protection, or specific duties.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, said he was opposed to specific duties and protection of any form. He was for a modification of the Tariff for revenue purposes to meet the demands of the Treasury, and remarked that there should be retrenchment in the expenditures.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, was opposed to all duties, and favored Free-trade and direct taxation.

Mr. Miles, of South Carolina, spoke to the same [illegible]

[illegible] protection and specific duties, and did not care to attend a meeting of gentlemen entertaining various opinions for a conference.

Mr. Burns, of Illinois, wanted the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means to answer whether the Committee intend to report any Tariff bill, and if so of what character.

Mr. Phelps replied that he could answer for himself. He was disposed to report a bill modifying the Tariff in order to increase the revenue of the country, but he had to inform the gentleman that the Committee had come to a dead lock.

Mr. Morris suggested to Mr. Phelps that he prepare a bill and submit it at the adjourned meeting for consideration.

This gave rise to expressions of good humor.

Mr. Garnett opposed a modification of the tariff, and alluded to the fact that the present expenses of the Government were more than necessary. He considered it the duty of the Democratic Party to incorporate a system of retrenchment and reform, and offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to report means by which the expenses of the Government can be reduced.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, was opposed to specific duties. He thought it high time that the Democratic Party define its position on the tariff, and that the present law should have a fair trial.

Mr. Stevenson, of Virginia, said when he first entered Congress, in 1843, the expenses of the Government were only $20,000,000 per annum. The country had gone through the expensive Mexican war with 60,000 soldiers in the field for $32,000,000, and now in the time of peace the estimates were $73,000,000. Many expenditures were wholly unnecessary, and reform was indispensably needed. He believed $40,000,000 an abundance for the national expenses. He was, therefore, opposed to an increase of duties, and said the expenditures should be brought within the present receipts.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, offered a series of resolutions, as a substitute for Mr. Garnett's, which the latter accepted:

First—That it is inexpedient to disturb the Tariff of 1857.

Second—That a Committee of five be appointed to report at the next caucus means by which the expenses of the Government can be reduced.

Mr. Crawford believed and was advised at the Treasury Department that the simple extension of the Treasury-note law for one or two years, and authorizing the reissue of the nearly twenty millions redeemable next July would be sufficient to relieve the Treasury.

Mr. Taylor of Louisiana, expressed himself against any decided action at the present time. He believed that it was due to the Democratic Party and to the country to postpone proceedings until a general meeting of the Democrats of the House could be called to consider the resolutions.

Mr. Stewart, of Maryland, made an ineffectual motion to table them.

Mr. Reagan of Texas, Mr. Phelps of Minnesota, Mr. Craige of North Carolina, and others, participated in the debate.

The resolutions, finally, were adopted nearly unanimously.

Mr. George Taylor was opposed to this action at this time. He thought it premature, and calculated to place gentlemen in a false position before the country. He was unwilling to bind himself by the proceedings of this caucus, representing as it did less than half the Democratic members of the House. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolutions were adopted, with a view to have the motion entered so that they might be called up for consideration at the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Burnett the caucus adjourned till Saturday.

A general invitation will, it is understood, in the meantime be extended to all Democratic members of the House.

The Interior Department has received information from the Commission to survey the Texan and New-Mexican Boundaries. They have succeeded in approximately establishing the parallel, and were marking the base line, with the hope that, in a few days, they will be able to inform the Department of the fixing of the initial point. The progress of the survey has been retarded by extreme cold weather in the valley of the Rio Grande. The party has been thrice attacked by Indians. The military escort dispatched to them had not arrived.

J. M. Spullock has been confirmed as United States Marshal for the District of Georgia, in place of Mr. Stewart, who was removed on the ground of not having used sufficient vigilance in the yacht Wanderer case.

Although evidently a majority of the House is in favor of the passage of the Senate French Spoliation bill, its necessary reference, under the decision of the Speaker, to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union may be regarded as conclusive of its defeat.

The House Committee on Territories to-day agreed to report a bill for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Jefferson, including the Pike's Peak country.

Messrs. Pryor and Heiss, in the States, to-day, memorialize Congress to give them a share of the advertising, and complain that the Executive has crowded them out.

XXXVth CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Seward, of New-York, offered a resolution for the relief of Commodore Paulding. Referred.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, moved to postpone prior orders, and take up the House bill donating lands to agricultural colleges. He was sure the appropriations would pass, as they always do, and Cuba, backed as it is by manifest destiny, and by Senator Slidell of Louisiana, stands a good chance of making its way, so the Senate may afford to take up and act on this bill, the more so that the agricultural, of all the interests, is the least fostered by this Government.

The bill was taken up—Yeas, 30; Nays, 26;—and discussed.

Messrs. Gwin and Stuart offered amendments to the text, after which Mr. Pugh moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands, but before coming to a vote on the question, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, called up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, thought the present land system ought to be changed, but was opposed to this bill.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, was of the opinion that the bill should not be passed without discussion.

Mr. Grow replied that it had been discussed for eight years more or less.

Mr. Grow's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Millson said if the bill pass the House it must go to the Senate, where it will be discussed to the delay of the public business.

Mr. Grow replied that it had been debated there.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said if it did delay the public business, the bill ought to pass.

Mr. Hughes, of Indiana, moved to table the bill. Negatived 76 against 113.

The bill was passed by 120 against 76. It provides that any person who is the head of a family, and over 21 years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or has filed an intention to become such, according to the naturalization laws, shall be entitled to enter a quarter section of any vacant or unappropriated land, and hold the same on condition of actual settlement and cultivation.

The French Spoliation bill from the Senate was taken up.

Mr. Burlingame, of Massachusetts, said inasmuch as the claims, covered by the bill, had been discussed for the last fifty years, he had risen not to make a speech but a motion. Twenty-six reports have been made in favor of this claim, and the bill has passed the Senate five times and the House twice. The bill has been twice vetoed, once because of the pressure on the Treasury during the Mexican War, and the other time under, as he believed, a misapprehension of the facts. Twelve States, through their Legislatures, have recommended the passage of the bill. He moved the previous question.

Mr. Letcher, of Virginia raised a point of order whether the bill can be considered without reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. He held that, under the terms of the bill, it makes an appropriation of money.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, said the decision heretofore made was, that it was not necessary to refer such a bill, as it only provided for ascertaining the liabilities and did not appropriate money.

Mr. Letcher urged that a bill for such a [illegible] should certainly have a fair and deliberate consideration.

Mr. Burlingame reminded the gentleman of the fact that Mr. Buchanan, when a Senator, not only consented that the bill be reported, but voted for its passage. As the Washington Union, the President's organ, this morning published Mr. Webster's speech in favor, it was to be presumed that the President is now friendly to the bill.

Mr. Letcher replied, did the gentleman pretend to bring here the opinion of the President as a power sufficient to control members of the House? Was that the purpose on the other side, from which we have been told, over and over again, of Executive influence? But, even suppose that Mr. Buchanan as Senator, reported the bill from the Committee, and voted for it, was that any reason why the House should depart from its rule and refuse to consider the bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union?

Mr. Burlingame desired to withdraw his suggestion, that the President may be in favor of the bill. The way things went yesterday, when the motion was made to introduce the Loan bill was so disastrous that the suggestion could not aid the passage of this bill.

Mr. Letcher replied—The gentleman need not think to help his original position by that shift. In reply to a question by Mr. Davis of Maryland, he said the President and Secretary of the Treasury, whenever there was a surplus fund, should apply it, under the provisions of this bill, to the redemption of the proposed stock of five millions. If his recollection was not at fault, Mr. Buchanan was a member of the Cabinet each time the former French spoliation bills were vetoed, and he supposed Mr. Buchanan must at those periods have been consulted as a member of the Cabinet.

Mr. Hughes moved to table the bill. Negatived [illegible] against 105.

The Speaker, for reasons which he stated, decided, that the bill makes an appropriation, and must be considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, appealed from the decision of the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Sickles, of New-York, the appeal was tabled, 128 against 59.

The bill was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill relative to settlers on the New-York Indian reservation in Kansas, pending which the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Hon. John Livingston was to-day admitted as an Attorney and Counselor of the United States Supreme Court.

No. 56—The White Water Valley Canal Company vs. Henry Vallette. Argument concluded for plaintiffs.

No. 59—Nathaniel T. Edson vs. A. C. Young. Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The case was called, and, no counsel appearing, it was ordered to be dismissed, under the rule of the Court.

Arrival of the Overland California Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 31.

The Overland Mail brings San Francisco advices of the 7th inst.

The Supreme Court of California had dissolved the injunction to prevent the Fund Commissioners from issuing bonds of 1858.

Two indictments had been found against Captain Brainnes, of the brig *Kate Foster*, for baratry.

Governor Weller's message had been read in the Legislature, and was pronounced a very able State paper.

Business was dull at San Francisco. Liquors and teas had been sold at very low figures.

The Los Angeles *Star* of the 8th notices the arrival of Captain Gardner with a portion of the Sixth Infantry, destined for the new post on the Colorado; also, of Colonel Beall, of the First Dragoons, who will resume the command of the regimental head-quarters at Fort Tejon, in place of Major Blake, who will shortly depart for the East.

Judge Watts, of New-Mexico, came passenger from Santa Fé in twenty-one days. He reports that Lieutenant Beale would shortly proceed from Hatch's rancho to Albuquerque, where he would remain till Spring. Judge Watts says that the trip from St. Louis to Santa Fé *via* the Butterfield route, although 600 miles longer than the other, can be made in sixteen days. The Judge has crossed the plains seventeen times, and pronounces this route preferable to any he had previously traveled.

Arrival of the Utah Mail.

LEAVENWORTH, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The Utah mail, with dates to the 4th ultimo, has arrived here. The news is unimportant. There had been a review of all the troops by General Johnston and they were represented to be in a high state of discipline.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

THE UNION DENOUNCED AS A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The State Anti-Slavery Convention is now in session here. Aaron M. Powell, of Columbia, is the President.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Powell, Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison and others, in support of the doctrine of State independence and disunion.

The addresses were listened to attentively and elicited considerable applause.

Resolutions were introduced, which quote, as a preamble, the language of John Quincy Adams, Wm. Ellery Channing, Josiah Quincy, Sr., Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, respecting Slavery, and add—therefore,

Resolved, That in advocating a dissolution of the Union, the Abolitionists are justified by every precept of the gospel, every principle of morality and every claim of humanity.

Resolved, That the Union is a covenant with Death, and ought to be annulled—an agreement with Hell, which a just God cannot permit to stand, and that it is the paramount duty of all to seek its immediate overthrow.

The resolutions then go on to quote the language of Wm. H. Seward respecting an irrepressible conflict between the Free and Slave States, and found on that a resolution declaring that any party is unworthy of confidence, no matter what its professions may be, if it refuses to attack the institution of Slavery itself.

The resolutions were debated at length by Messrs. Powell, Garrison, Pillsbury and others, and finally adopted.

All the speeches made were of the usual extreme character.

The attendance this evening was small.

Meeting of the State Medical Society.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The State Medical Society commenced its fifty-second annual meeting to-day. Dr. R. C. [illegible], the President, delivered the address. The Committee on Nominations was formed, and several papers read and discussed. A Committee was then appointed with instructions to report some method calculated to insure more general vaccination throughout the State. The election of officers takes place to-morrow.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 31.

Advices from Marshall, Texas, of the 21st, state that the Southern Pacific Railway Convention had been several days in session. President Fowlkes was detained until the 18th, a day after the appointed time for settlement, but the Arbitration Committee waited till the 17th, when Mr. Fowlkes satisfied them of his ability to pay the award, and the Committee proceeded to the adjustment and auditing of claims.

Funeral of William C. Bond.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The funeral of Professor Bond took place at Grace Church, Cambridge, to-day, the Rev. Nicholas Hoppin officiating. The attendance was large.

The Bark Brunette.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The bark *Brunette*, which was ashore at this place, got off at about 8 o'clock this morning, and is now on her way to New-York in tow.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. Berry from New-York, arrived here at the wharf at 6 o'clock this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 31.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived from New-York *via* Havana, with the California Mails of the 5th, *via* Panama.

Municipal Election at Lancaster, Penn.

LANCASTER, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

At the municipal election in this city, to-day, Sanderson, Democrat, was elected Mayor, over Burrowes, by seven majority, in a heavy vote.

Fire in Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The passenger depot building of the Concord Railroad was nearly destroyed by fire this morning. The books and papers of the Company were saved. Loss about $20,000, insured.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Last night about 11 o'clock, a frame house on the outskirts of Allegheny City, occupied by a carpenter named Robinson and his family, took fire and was totally consumed. Robinson, his wife and three of his children were burned to death. Only one of his family, a boy 11 years old, was saved. The fire originated in the lower story, while the family were asleep, and the flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to save the inmates. Their charred bodies were recovered from the ruins. To-day the Coroner's inquest was held, but nothing was elicited to indicate the origin of the fire. Robinson was intoxicated when he retired to bed.

News from Northern Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The steamship *General Rusk* has arrived from Brazos 29th ult. A conducta, with a million dollars in specie and bullion, had arrived at Matamoras. Governor Garza was preparing to march from Tamaulipas to the assistance of the Liberals.

Non-Arrival of the Kangaroo.

SANDY HOOK, Tuesday, Feb. 1—11 P. M.

There are yet no signs of the steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool [illegible]. The weather is cloudy, with a fresh wind [illegible].

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Legislature Moves Against High Rates of Postage—A New Divorce Bill—Threatened Annihilation of Pilots—The Bill to Repeal the "Witness Law" Killed—The Bill Exempting Railroads from Tolls Constitutional.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1859.

After a heavy day's work riding up from their homes, cruising about in suburban places, meeting Committees, reading up the files, members are prepared heartily to enjoy the amusement of a three hours' session in the evening. On rapping for order, Speaker Littlejohn's clear eye lights upon scarcely a quorum. A prayer of moderate duration, and the reading of the journal, however, consume time enough for a quorum to come in, and nothing is lost for want of a working majority. After nearly an hour spent in reading the titles of petitions and hearing reports of Committees, Mr. Opdyke's resolution for demanding the amount of fees received by your fattest City officers, came up for debate. Mr. Gover, of New-York, rose to this question, and on the wings of a loud and vigorous oratory, soared considerably above it. From lofty flights he showered down scorn and contumely upon the Republican Party, said things which did not wound the feelings of his opponents, he so sugar-coated his pills, and wrapped his harsh reflections with apologies, and, with a worthy eulogy of the Democratic Party, sat down. Mr. Spencer, in reply, essayed at first the same altitude, and successfully, but after a while came to the matter in hand; showed that the fees of the officers alluded to were fixed by law; that the answers to the proposed inquiries could be obtained very easily, without the formality of a resolution; that there were no politics in the resolution, since, besides the Sheriff's, Corporation Counsel's, and Attorney's, it proposed to investigate the receipts of Harbor-Masters, Port-Wardens, and Health Officer; which latter functionary was honored with a very warm eulogy by the orator. Mr. Morris said he desired to say something to the question, but the speeches of his predecessors had so elevated him that he did not feel competent to the task, and so it was tabled.

Upon a proposition to meet at 10 instead of 11 o'clock in the morning, and to hold sessions Tuesday and Thursday evenings, the House grew very merry and sportive. The question was so loaded down with amendments, and muddled generally, that Mr. Hutchinson, who was in the Chair, could be pardoned for not knowing in which direction light lay. At the top of the confusion, Speaker Littlejohn resumed the sway, and with one rap of his hammer brought a dozen, who were addressing the Chair, to their seats as suddenly as if they had been shot. Then, little by little, he piloted the House out of the labyrinth, and by degrees all the several proposals were adopted. The concurrent resolution of the Senate, urging our representatives in Congress to oppose all efforts to carry us back to the high rates for postage, was called up. The friends of the resolution wisely kept still; and so, after a very brief conversation upon its merits, it passed unanimously.

Mr. Morris introduced a bill, the third, in relation to divorces dissolving the marriage contract. It authorizes divorce for absence for three years next preceding the application; and also where, for one year previous to application, there has been cruel and inhuman treatment, so as greatly to impair health or endanger the life of the applying party. The law is not to apply to persons not having been residents of the State for five years. Specifications 1, 2 and 3, of original section 38, of article 4, of title 1, of chapter 8, part 2, of the Revised Statutes, shall apply to these causes for divorce, as they now apply to the cause of adultery. The other provisions of the Revised Statutes relating to divorce for adultery, and regulating the form and manner of proceedings, shall be applicable in the proceedings under this act, as far as applicable.

Mr. Spencer gave notice of a bill, which, if ever carried,—as rest assured it will not be,—would knock the whole pilot interest of New-York endwise, throw pilots of life-long experience out of business, and wreck vessels by the score, within sight of your Custom-house barge-office. It proposes to repeal virtually the Pilot act of 1847, which was the perfection of laws to nearly the same effect that had been in operation for more than a hundred years. Mr. Spencer's act would allow the crew or master of any vessel, or the master or any other person on board of a steam-tug, to pilot vessels through Hell Gate, and out of New-York Harbor to sea. On the other hand, the bill amending the Hell Gate Pilot act, so as to put the hardy and experienced men who make their living by guiding vessels through the dangerous and intricate channels between Blackwell's Island, Ward's Island, and Long Island, on the same footing as the Sandy Hook Pilots, is on the General Orders, and will probably be reached on Thursday next.

To-day was General Order day, and very fair progress made. The bill to repeal the law allowing parties to testify in their own behalf, was zealously defended by Messrs. Morris and Johnson, opposed by Mr. Bingham, of Rensselaer and Mr. Frazier, of Albany. Mr. Johnson said he introduced the bill because the best legal and judicial talent testified against the propriety of the existing law, because it was demoralizing to the people, tempting to perjury, and because the people demanded the repeal. Under the law litigation had increased. Whenever a scoundrel fell short of funds, he has now only to bring a suit and swear through any claim that he feels the need of. Mr. Johnson made about the best argument that his side was sound enough to furnish—in the course of it sifting and airing an editorial attack of the Times, which he said was one that more than anything else had helped to turn the current of feeling in the House against the pending bill. Without much more argument the vote was taken, and by a decided voice the enacting clause struck out. Its friends had not even the strength to table its reconsideration. The Committee of the Whole drifted along very quietly past several local bills, and grounded next on an act for the protection of game—authorizing the Supervisors of all counties except New-York, to make such laws and regulations for the protection of all kinds of wild game and birds as they may deem necessary, and provide for enforcing the same.

The bill repealing the Building Associations of Brooklyn, was called, but progress reported on it.

The Attorney-General, to whom a resolution was sent from the Assembly, inquiring whether the law exempting Railroads from the payment of tolls, is constitutional, hands in an elaborate report, concluding as follows:

"Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that the act abolishing tolls upon railroads, passed July 10, 1851, does not conflict either with section 3, of article 1, or with sections 1, 2, 3, and 6, of article 7, of the Constitution."

In the Senate, last evening, Mr. Ames introduced a bill requiring Commissioners of Jurors to make semi-annual reports, and to-day he reported in favor of relief for the Inebriate Asylum. Otherwise, the legislation of either House was either local or indecisive.

GLAUCUS.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The bill authorizing the Harlem Railroad to lay a double track in Fourth-avenue and Madison-avenue, and to run locomotives from Forty-second-street, New-York, was debated in Committee of the Whole.

The time of using steam was reduced to twenty years, and progress reported on the bill.

The bills to incorporate Juvenile Reformatory Asylums, and for the relief of the State Inebriate Asylum were reported favorably.

Mr. Pratt introduced a bill to provide for reports every year from the Governor of the State of the number of pardons granted, together with all the documents in each case, and the number of pardons refused.

Mr. Ely introduced a bill to vest in the City of New-York the title to the lands in Thirteenth-avenue, New-York, between Seventeenth and Thirty-[illegible] streets.

General orders were then considered.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The House in Committee of the Whole, took up the bill [illegible]

A discussion [illegible]

Progress was then reported and the bill laid over.

The bill to repeal the law authorizing parties to sue as witnesses was considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Milliken moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Schoonmaker advocated the motion. He believed and believed that the object of repealing the bill was to defeat certain cases now pending, in which the testimony of one party would be important.

Mr. Hutchinson advocated the defeat of the bill. It had not been fully tried, but its benefits were generally admitted [illegible].

Mr. Morris warmly advocated the bill. He believed the act of law making interested parties [illegible] and the disagreement of juries. He had never known a case where the testimony of opposing parties to a suit had not been directly in conflict.

After debate by Messrs. [illegible], Fields, Bingham and Johnson, the motion to strike out the enacting clause prevailed by an emphatic vote.

The bill to assist Building Associations in Kings County was amended so as to include Erie and New-York, when progress was reported upon it.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

THE LATE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ELECTION—RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF TEACHERS.

A meeting of this Board was held, yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Cyrus P. Smith, President, in the Chair. A large amount of business was transacted. The most exciting was a communication, purporting to come from [illegible] A. Lewis and others residents interested in the Public Schools, making a complaint, based upon rumor, against Ex-Alderman Clark, Principal of Public School No. 13. The communication is as follows:

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Brooklyn, feeling a deep interest in the management of our Public Schools, beg to call the attention of your honorable body to the report, which appears to be well founded, that on the eve of the recent exciting election of the Mercantile Library, between 60 and 70 boys, pupils of School No. 13, in Degraw-street, were surreptitiously made members of that institution by the teacher, Mr. A. B. Clark, with a view to influence that election, at the instigation or by the direction of some person whose name he refuses to reveal, but who, it is rumored, is a member of your honorable body, and was an active partisan in that contest—the boys being made members for three months only, secrecy enjoined upon them, and they being dismissed from school during school hours and sent to vote.

Believing that such practices in our Public Schools are entirely out of place, and have a direct tendency to corrupt our youth, we respectfully ask your honorable body to investigate the matter, as well as the whole management of Public School No. 13, without delay.

This communication was signed by A. A. Lewis, A. C. [illegible], L. W. [illegible], E. A. [illegible], James K. [illegible], and 45 others.

Mr. Peter G. Bergen, who presented the above, said that he was not a member of the Association, and personally knew nothing of the matter.

Mr. Caswell objected to receiving the communication as it was not respectful, and moved that it be returned to the petitioners.

Mr. Bergen thought the language was not disrespectful, but would like to hear it read again, that each member of the Board might judge for himself.

The Secretary read the communication the second time.

Mr. Anthony did not see anything very disrespectful in it, and he did not think the gentleman (Mr. Caswell) need feel so sensitive about it. He recognized the name of at least one responsible person signed to the communication, and the member at his side had named another.

Mr. Caswell urged his motion, saying that some of the signers lived in distant parts of the State, and had no interest whatever in Brooklyn affairs. Besides, the charges should be more definite.

Mr. Bergen said that a member of the Board could not be reached through this Board, if charges were made. There was a charge against a public school teacher which should be investigated, and he believed the party implicated would wish such a course pursued.

On the vote being taken on the motion of Mr. Caswell, all but one member (Mr. Paulding) voted against it. Mr. Caswell was excused from voting at his own request.

A motion was then made by Mr. Crowell to refer the communication to a Special Committee, which was carried. The Chair appointed as the Committee, Messrs. Crowell, John G. Bergen and Paulding.

A communication from the Twelfth Ward, stating that there is no Public School in that Ward, and asking for one, was referred to the School-house Committee. [Land has been purchased and money raised to erect a school building in this Ward.] Mr. Clark, Principal of No. 13, sent in a communication, asking that the Ridgewood water be introduced into all of the public school buildings. Referred to School-house Committee. Mr. Northrup presented a petition of the colored residents of the Sixteenth Ward, asking for a colored school there, and stating that there are at least 180 colored children in the Ward between five and fifteen years old. It was referred to Committee on Colored School No. 3 for report. The Book Committee, to whom was referred the subject of reporting a uniform series of Text Books for use in the Public Schools, made a report, which was made the special order for a special meeting to be held on the 15th inst. The Evening School Committee reported that the schools under their charge had been very successful, and had all been closed but one. The Teachers' Committee, in conjunction with the Local Committee, was authorized to open Public School No. 18 whenever they may deem it expedient, and employ the necessary teachers. The Teachers' Committee made the following report, which was adopted:

Resignations.—No. 1, Misses Brooks and Curtis; No. 21, Jane A. Delaplane; No. 24, Clara L. Evans; No. 25, Amanda S. Mather; No. 7, Lydia E. Keyes. *Promotions.*—No. 21, Jemima Johnson vice Miss Delaplane; No. 24, Mary W. Nash vice Mather; Lucy E. Bridgman vice Nash, Margaret W. Davis vice Bridgman; Jane A. Remington vice Lewis. *Appointments.*—No. 1, Clara L. Evans to be Second-assistant in Male Department; Emma Hatfield, Sixth-assistant in Primary Department; No. 7, Maria Emery, Fifth do.; No. 23, Ellen E. Cameron, First in Female do.; No. 24, Sarah J. Trimm, First in Male do.; Amelia Cotton, Third do.; Emma Deland, Third do.; No. 24, Helen A. Evans vice Clara L. Evans; No. 25, Anna E. McCaughey vice Remington; No. 26, Mary L. Stewart vice Barr; No. 19, Anna E. Beck vice Hunt. *Transfers.*—Miss Amanda Heavener, from No. 1, to be Principal of Female Department of No. 26; Miss M. A. Murphy, from No. 7, to School No. 1. After the transaction of considerable routine business, the Board adjourned.

THE OUTRAGE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—The last Eastern District "outrage" was disposed of in the Court of Sessions yesterday. Leonard [illegible], the party indicted, offered to plead guilty to an assault and battery, which was accepted. On the former trial for a graver offence the Jury could not agree, as it was proved on the trial that he had repeated the same offence with the same girl several times since the time mentioned in the indictment.

DOG FIGHTING STOPPED.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct late Monday night, made a descent upon a noted house on [illegible]-avenue, kept by Thomas Chaffer, where they found the proprietor and some twenty visitors watching the progress of a fight between two dogs. Cock-fighting and other similar sports have been carried on there for a long time. The keeper of the place and his friends are all locked up for trial.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS.—The Court of Sessions was occupied most of the day yesterday in the trial of liquor dealers for selling liquor without license. The Judge of this Court has given assurance that all who are convicted upon indictments found since the 1st of November, 1858, he will both fine and imprison.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Notes of issue for the February Circuit Term must be filed before Saturday the 5th inst.

CITY COURT.—The February Calendar will be taken up in this Court next Monday.

A BOY CARRIED OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.—A sad accident occurred at Niagara Falls on Saturday. An adopted son of Mr. [illegible], foreman of the Paper Mills, accidently fell into the river and was carried over the American Fall. We understand that the lad was on the ice, near the mills, where men had been running the drift ice from the flume, and accidently fell into the swift stream. He was not seen to fall, but was seen some distance down the river, in the rapids, when beyond the reach of human aid, and speedily passed over, of course to rise no more alive. The child was 12 years old, and a lad of much promise, beloved by his adopted parents and all who knew him. The calamity caused much sensation in the village where it occurred.—*Rochester Union and Advertiser.*

A meeting of citizens of Newark, N. J., opposed to the extension of the Central Railroad from Elizabeth to the Hudson River, across Newark Bay, was held Jan. 31. The objection urged is that the extension would produce an obstruction of navigation. Prominent residents of the city took part in the proceedings.

FROM OREGON.

[illegible]

But while there is no doubt that a very large majority of the people of Oregon, of all parties, sympathized warmly with Douglas, and desired his triumph as well from gratitude for his services as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, as because he stood and fought so gallantly against heavy overwhelming influences, yet, in my judgment, it would be very difficult in a canvass before the people of this Territory to shake the faith of the bone and sinew in our old Delegate. Even if the party managers should throw him off, his personal strength is sufficient to bring him out ahead of any opposition.

The intelligence just received of the probable recall of General Harney is most unwelcome. Such was the confidence reposed in his experience, tact and courage, that our people felt assured that a peace would be secured with the Indians during the ensuing season, final and effectual, and that the extended country now occupied by them would be opened the ensuing season to cultivation and civilization. All this may be as well done under Colonel Wright, but still the prestige of Harney's name and fame is worth a regiment of men.

OMEGA.

Extraordinary Suicide in New-Orleans.

The New-Orleans *Crescent*, of the 25th gives the following remarkable story of a suicide: "[illegible], 37 years of age, an Englishman by birth, and by trade a ship-carpenter, lived with his wife and two children in a house on [illegible]-street. In October last, the yellow fever, then prevailing, [illegible] their little girl [illegible], about four years old, and the particular pet of the father. This was a blow from which the father never recovered. Not able to buy a tomb, he had the child buried in the ground in Greenwood Cemetery. The grief preyed heavily upon him. It was his only thought; and, being out of his regular employment, he found employment in his grief.

He bought a burial lot and some bricks and other material, and with his own hands and all alone in the cemetery, built him a brick tomb. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Coroner's verdict was in accordance with the facts so plainly apparent—suicide by laudanum.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER NORTH CAROLINA [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. Partington [illegible]

[illegible] IN RUSSIA.

Memoirs of the Empress Catherine II. [illegible] Edited by A. Herzen.

From the London Times, Jan. [illegible]

A single glance at the autobiography of Catherine, now published by Alexander Herzen, is quite sufficient to explain why the manuscript has not before seen the light of day. The facts which it reveals are so little to the honor of the house of Romanoff that it was a State necessity to keep them a dead secret. The secret divulged would be meat and drink to those who scoff at the political doctrine of legitimacy. It would be the wine of joy and the oil of gladness to those who, besides [illegible] the doctrine of legitimacy, bear a special grudge to the Imperial family of Russia. M. Herzen, an exile from Russia and an enemy of the Court, is in ecstasies. We can hear him chuckling with delight in every page of the preface. He has seized upon a treasure of scandal which does not often bless the eyes of the seeker, which Catherine probably intended only for the eyes of her son Paul, and which the Imperial family have hitherto concealed from the public with the most jealous care. That these extraordinary memoirs are genuine we see no reason to doubt. The internal evidence is strong. In that German-French which is always vigorous, and clear, if not always classical; in a certain precision of statement and force of reasoning, and in the revelation of curious details which can scarcely be the product of imagination, we see before us the Empress herself, the greatest of Sovereigns, and of—we need not say what else. M. Herzen's account, also, of the history of the manuscript is by no means improbable. It was found after Catherine's death among her secret papers. It was under a cover directed to her well-beloved son, the Cesarewitch Paul, the future Emperor. Paul kept the knowledge of it entirely to himself—breaking silence to but one friend, the companion of his childhood, the Prince Alexander Kourakine, who, however, was allowed to take a copy, which, after the death of Paul, became the source of other copies. When Nicholas came to the throne, he gave orders to the secret police that all these should be destroyed, and destroyed they were, in so far as we know. The present copy was obtained after the reigning Czar ascended the throne. He was curious about these memoirs, and requested them to be brought to him for perusal. They were brought to him, and one or two copies were taken, which were circulated between Moscow and St. Petersburg. How M. Herzen obtained a transcript we are not informed, and we could not expect to be informed. That he has acted in good faith we believe, although it is equally certain that the Russian authorities will endeavor to cast discredit on his publication. It is quite possible they may partially succeed; errors may be proved, discrepancies may be detected, it may be assaulted in detail. All this, however, cannot avail. If M. Herzen's edition of these memoirs be impugned as spurious, there is nothing for it but to publish the genuine edition. In the meantime, and until the Russian Government succeed in upsetting the authority of M. Herzen's manuscript, we accept this surreptitious copy, and proceed to introduce our readers to the Russian Court in the days of the Great Empress Elizabeth, when as yet Catherine was only a Grand Duchess, with no prospect of reigning in her own right. We cannot follow M. Herzen in his view of Catherine's character, as exhibited in the preface. He makes out that she was more sinned against than sinning. Possibly he is right. But does not every autobiography lead us to the same conclusion? Is it not the unconfessed object of every diarist, every autobiographer, to show that he was forced into his bad actions, while his good ones were perfectly spontaneous? We take Catherine as we find her in these memoirs. Let her conduct speak for itself.

Along with her mother she arrived at Moscow on the 9th of February, 1744, a poor German Princess, whose entire linen, as she informs us, consisted of a dozen chemises, who was compelled, having no sheets of her own, to use those of her mother, and who brought an astonishing wardrobe of three or four dresses to a Court where they had to change their dresses at least three times a day. She arrived as the expectant bride of her cousin, Charles Frederic, Duke of Holstein Gottorp, who was a grandson of Peter the Great, who was selected by the Empress Elizabeth as her successor, and who, in adopting the Greek communion, took the name of Peter. The life of a Court presents little that is attractive to ordinary mortals; and the life of the Russian Court was peculiarly dismal. Its formality was oppressive, its espionage was frightful, and there was nothing but intrigue and drink to relieve the stately tedium of daily duties. It removed from the Winter palace to the Summer palace, and back again from the Summer palace to the Winter palace, reminding us on a large scale of what Dr. Primrose says were the most important incidents in the history of his family at Wakefield—the migration from the blue room to the red room and back again from the red room to the blue room. In this stagnation of life, this Siberian ice, love was impossible and hatred took its place. Universal selfishness, universal suspicion, universal plotting and counterplotting were the order of the day. We might add—universal tipple, seeing that even ladies of the bedchamber could get drunk. And no blame to the [illegible] if they did drink largely. When they were surrounded with spies, when their letters were regularly opened and deciphered, when they knew not who next would be arrested, when the [illegible] passed from lip to lip that the Empress had said at dinner of a lady who was this, ugly, and long-nosed—"[illegible]"—drinking was decidedly a resource. Intrigue, however, had still greater attractions. They sometimes found means of eluding the spies. What a wonderful assistant they had in the [illegible] Bernardi! The faithful [illegible] would come to exhibit a bracelet, and he would [illegible] with a billet-doux. He delivered his letters with great rapidity, and he was like our own [illegible]—perfectly safe—till he was caught. Then there was that fiddler in the orchestra. The lady—Catherine herself—would walk up to him with the most unconscious air in the intervals of the concert. [illegible] that he was, he was ignorant of her approach. Thinking only of his nose that was so full of snuff, he took out his pocket-handkerchief, and by the merest accident he left his pocket [illegible]. Tempting letter-box—a letter dropped in. When the snuffy fiddler put his handkerchief back he felt a billet there which was not there before. [illegible] a father confessor was a useful [illegible] in this way, but he was most useful of all in counterplotting for the benefit of the Empress, who would send him to worm out the secrets of her courtiers, Catherine among others. All was illusion and deceit. Almost the first present that the Empress made to Catherine newly arrived at the Court, and scarcely 15 years of age, was a rouge-pot. It was characteristic. The Court was made up of painted faces and whited sepulchres. The Empress had the cholic. The Court, by the way, was continually troubled with the cholic, and the Empress on this occasion was very ill indeed for several days. Nobody dared speak of it for fear of banishment—not even Catherine. It was a delusion to suppose that the Empress could be ill, and on another occasion, when Her Majesty fell down in a fit, it was considered the worst part of the calamity that it occurred in public. Neither Catherine nor her husband could leave the palace without permission of the Empress—[illegible] illusion, for they left it by stealth. The former begged an audience of Her Majesty; being out of favor the audience was not granted for eight months, at the end of which time, when Catherine had quite forgotten her request, she was invited to go to the Empress. "I hear you wanted to speak to me," said Elizabeth. Is this mode of treating a space of eight months as if it were but yesterday a proof of divinity? Or was it a courtly illusion? All was trickery and secrecy, pains and [illegible]. The principal amusement of the Court was in keeping with everything else. It was [illegible]. The men dressed in women's clothes, and the women in men's, the Empress herself setting the example. The men did not much relish it, as female garments are rather unsightly; the ladies did not like it at all, for they appeared as [illegible] little boys, many of them with limbs [illegible], but the Empress willed it, and she had something to show. By the time that Catherine came to write these memoirs she was a pretty good judge of legs, and she observes that [illegible] the Empress, who had the [illegible] pair of legs she ever saw in any man.

It was into this sort of society that the German Princess was introduced at the age of fifteen; and until her marriage she was to enjoy the protection of her mother, who would then be free to return home. The portrait of her mother drawn by Catherine is that of a selfish woman, an intriguing wife, an unfeeling mother, robbing her daughter of the presents she received, [illegible] her predecessors, foolish, [illegible] by all. It was pleasant [illegible] to fall into the hands of the Grand Duke Peter. Three years older than Catherine, Peter was a stupid, good-natured sort of fellow—a sot, a simpleton, and sickly. He was a drunkard from the age of 10. He would get drunk sitting at dinner with the Empress. He was great in English beer; he was terrible in English oysters. He had a passion for dogs and maids of honor. He hated church; he hated lessons; the only sort of reading that he cared for was of the *Newgate Calendar* description—the lives and the trials of highway robbers. And yet the lad lived an ideal life in an ideal world. He had a genius for puppet-shows. It was his mission, which he cultivated to the last. [illegible] he did his best with the maids of honor. But his real mission was training dogs and arranging puppets. He played, and the dogs danced. It is true that he did not know a note of music, and to his wife's continual torment, acted on the principle that music consists in noise, and the louder the noise the finer the strain; but what of that? the dogs did not know it. He kept a pack of them behind his wife's bed, and trained them day by day in his room, alternating the music of the violin with the howling of his pack, produced by liberally laying on the lash. As for the puppets, they were for the most part soldiers—some of wood, some of lead, some of wax, some of [illegible]. From morning to night he would drill them and order them about. They must take their turns of mounting guard. Salutes must be fired on the proper days. Nothing must be omitted. The puppets must go through the whole routine of garrison life. On grand occasions he presented himself in full uniform before his army, all booted and spurred, to see the various evolutions performed. A pretty life of it his domestics had, while assisting him in the command of these mimic forces. On one occasion a rat invaded his fortress in the night, climbed the ramparts, and ate two sentinels. The dead must be avenged. The order was given to apprehend the rat. The rat was apprehended and tried by court-martial. It was pronounced guilty, then sentenced to be hung by the neck, and to be exposed to the public view of the fortress as an example to others. This was all done with the most perfect seriousness. Sometimes Peter would summon the whole of his Court to take the places of his puppets, and would drill them for an entire day. Then, after he had gone to bed, he would have his toys brought to him by Madame Krowze, and play with them until it was far on in the night, while he kept his wife awake by his side, compelling her to take an interest in his dolls. Then, again, he would have masquerades—another kind of puppetshow—in her bedchamber. During one Winter he was entirely occupied with the project of building a convent of Capuchins at Oranienbaum, where his Court would spend a part of every year in the Capuchin dress. Or if not engaged in these amusements he was occupied with something equally childish. One day he was arranging a theatre of marionettes in one of his own apartments. He heard voices in the next apartment, which was used by the Empress, and which was fitted up with a table that dropped through the floor, so that a dinner could be served without the presence of servants. Peter bored a hole in the door and surveyed the Empress and her friends in this secret chamber. Not content with this, he bored a number of peepholes, and then went through the palace to collect every person he could, his wife, her ladies, whoever was near to see a sight. How the Empress blew him up for it afterwards! He did not know that he had been doing wrong. Poor Peter, Grand Duke though he was, regarded the whole affair as but a harmless amusement—only another form of peepshow. It is difficult to believe that a character so simple and so absorbed in dreams that the veriest puppet could engage it, was utterly intractable—irredeemably bad—beyond the influence of the paragon of wives whom Heaven had all too generously bestowed upon him. But of course we must believe Catherine. He was a wretch, without heart, without head, without taste, fierce as one of his dogs, stupid as one of his puppets, vile as one of his rats. To crown all, he was hideous after the smallpox.

Peter received his future bride, and her mother with great delight. He was not happy, he had not companions that he cared for, and he gave a hearty welcome to Catherine. She, however, was by no means pleased with her reception. The Grand Duke had not the power of concealment; he was frank to a degree; and from the first moment when he saw her, he confided in Catherine with the most perfect simplicity. He told her everything—even told her that he was in love with one of the maids of honor who had been banished to Siberia, and that he would have married her if he could. Catherine was very far from feeling gratified by this avowal, but she held her peace, and determined to turn it to account. Of course it was impossible to do anything with the simple fellow who came to her with such an awkward confession. His friends, in view of his approaching marriage, gave him abundant advice as to the best mode of taming wives in general, and as to the bearing which he ought to assume towards the Grand Duchess in particular. With the most artless confidence he told every word to his betrothed and asked her opinion. Even after marriage he had no secrets from her, who tells us that when but a fortnight of their honeymoon had elapsed, he confided to her ear the secret of his attachment to a Mademoiselle Carr, a maid of honor whom he had declared to his chamberlain to be infinitely superior to his duchess. Then he fell in love with the Princess of Courland, and, rolling into his bedroom drunk, would sound the praises of the Princess to Catherine. Catherine, who hears every word, is sound asleep. Peter speaks louder; she sleeps all the sounder. At length Peter tumbles into bed, punches his wife's ribs, and turns over to snore. The sweet creature who lay by his side never stirred—in silence she wept all night; and in the morning she arose as if nothing had occurred, or as if she had been perfectly unconscious. Christian resignation; yet, she confesses that her endurance was actuated, not by affection for Peter, but by hopes of the Imperial diadem. From the first, she saw that Peter did not care for her, and that she could make nothing of the savage. "For me," she adds, "I did not care for him, but I did care for the Russian crown." The strange part of the affair was that Peter had the most extraordinary respect for his wife. He consulted her on every occasion; he had perfect faith in her; he would fly to her for advice; he called her "Madame la Ressource." After ten years of married life, we find him dashing into her presence with the letter of his lady-love. Madame Teploff was the name of his flame this time, and had written to him a letter of four pages. In a state of ludicrous perplexity he rushed to his wife—"*Imaginez vous, elle m'écrit une lettre de quatre pages entières, et elle prétend que je dois lire cela, et qui plus est, lui répondre! Je lui ferai dire tout net que je n'ai pas le temps, et si elle se fâche, je me brouille avec elle jusqu'à l'hiver.*" "The shortest way," said Catherine, who had by this time lovers of her own to look after. Whether the youth who could act in this fashion, and who reposed so much on the intelligence of his wife, was irreclaimable or not, certain it is that the ducal pair became gradually estranged. Very soon after their marriage Catherine complains that her apartments are too near to those of the Duke. Do not harshly misjudge an injured wife. The reason is very innocent, very pardonable; the lady cannot endure the smell and the howling of dogs. She is, to her great content, further and further separated from the Duke. They squabble. She complains of his stupidity, faithlessness, and tyranny. He is loud in his complaints of her pride, perversity, and spite. One day she determines to be very ill—dying. Peter seizes the opportunity to promise one of her maids of honor that if his wife dies he will marry her. Catherine hears it, and registers a vow in heaven, which heaven afterwards blessed her with the permission to fulfill.

If we may trust her own account there never was such an angel as this Catherine. Doves, lambs, and babes—these are the only terrestrial existences to which we can compare her. If we liken her to a serpent it is only in the Scriptural sense. Innocent as a babe, gentle as a lamb, timid as a dove, she was wise as serpents. From the moment of her appearance at the Russian Court she knew that she had to make a position; she saw in herself the future Empress, and she determined to work for that proud preëminence. How earnestly she watched everything! how hard she studied to please! how meekly she endured a thousand grievances! At the age of 15 she wrote out her own character, entitling the portrait, *Un philosophe de quinze ans*, and many years afterwards she was struck with the penetration which this analysis displayed—the perfect comprehension of her position and of her resources. "*L'ambition seule me soutenait,*" she says; "*j'avais au fond de mon cœur un, je ne sais quoi qui ne m'a jamais laissé douter un seul moment que tôt ou tard je parviendrais à devenir Impératrice souveraine de Russie de mon chef.*" But it was a secret ambition, and she worked for it in secret. She had an extraordinary faculty for secrecy—oh, call it not cunning. She would hear everything, and say nothing. She had a pretty childish humor of pretending to be asleep and listening to all that whispers around her. Dear girl! her gentle spirit was often wounded in this way by overhearing things which were never intended for her ears. Yet she resented nothing. She was all Christianity and forgiveness. Up to the limits of her income she did her best to please everybody. "I showed great respect to my mother, unlimited obedience to the Empress, the most profound consideration for my husband, the utmost desire to win the public affection." At a time when her income was but 30,000 roubles, she would spend half on a single *fête* in order to astonish her husband and to please the public. What a strong sense of duty she had, and how lovingly she strove to soothe "*Monsieur mon époux*," and gratify her dear mother! But the Empress was first of all in her eyes. She would do anything to please the Empress. It was for this object she robbed herself of sleep night after night, in studying Russian. She was amply rewarded when she received the praise of Elizabeth. It was for this object that, being fond of riding, but especially fond of riding astraddle, after the fashion of men, she, on hearing that the Empress liked the English fashion of the side-saddle better, instantly got a side-saddle, only she fitted it with a crutch which could easily be removed, so that, mounting her horse in the style of English ladies for the Empress to see, she could return to the old style of riding astraddle when she was beyond such august observation. How delightful it was to receive the smiles of the Empress! It was for this object that when Her Majesty appeared before her Court in breeches, Catherine was the first to express her admiration, and she said that to see such beauty, such limbs, were it only in a picture, was enough to inflame the imagination of any woman. Who would not have paid such a compliment for the pleasure of hearing the reply—"And I, if I were a man, would first of all pay my addresses to you?" It was for this object, also, that she grew wonderfully attached to the Greek faith. Her piety was unbounded. The Grand Duke could not send to her during Lent, but his messenger would find her and her maidens either praying or singing psalms. A messenger from the Empress would find her weeping over a small prayerbook, which sorely tried her eyes. It was sweet to receive the next day the gift of a prayerbook in large print from Her Majesty. During one season of Lent this pious Grand Duchess fasted for a whole week. The Empress expressed her pleasure, and suggested another week of it. "I pray your Majesty's permission to fast during the whole of Lent," said Catherine, feeling that she derived infinite good from the austerity. Permission was kindly bestowed, and Catherine's soul received further good. The effect on her character was very lovely. One day her mother wanted to rob her of a beautiful dress-piece—blue and silver; she gave it up without a murmur; she prized the piece much; it was hard to part with the treasure; but the pain which she felt was not in parting with the dress—it was in parting with a gift which she had received from the brother of her dear papa. When her mother has a quarrel with the Grand Duke, and both appeal to her, she finds it impossible to take part with either; she dares not disobey the one, dares not displease the other; she remains silent and weeps—how dutifully she weeps! When she bids farewell to the mother whom she describes to us in all her rapacity, selfishness, untenderness, she weeps—the gentle-hearted girl weeps. The husband that has used her so cruelly, and for whom she cares not a straw, is ill, and she is found weeping like a faithful wife. Her father dies: she weeps for him a whole week; and is so overcome that the Empress takes notice of it,—begs to remind her that her paternal parent was not a King, that he should be lamented for so long as a week. The tender heart, having wept her father to the edification of the Court, next weeps a little King Charles. She cannot bear to see suffering in the meanest thing that breathes. Her attendants are removed from her by order of the Empress as soon as she comes to like them. She weeps her attendants. She is attached to her maid of honor, Mademoiselle Joukoff. Mademoiselle Joukoff is removed, and she weeps *la pauvre* Joukoff. A duenna named Tchoglokoff is placed over her. She hates Tchoglokoff. Tchoglokoff is removed; she weeps Tchoglokoff. Poor dear thing—they laugh at her in the Court for her softness—they wonder at her *bêtise*, they pity her innocence. Amid all these trials she has one resource in her books. She studies hard. She reads Plutarch, Cicero, Montesquieu, de Sévigné, Voltaire, Pierre Bayle. She can endure all trials but one. She is threatened with pimples. Who ever heard of a pimply Empress? Pimples would upset all her plans. She is miserable till she exiles the pimples, at all events from her face. Fortunately, in spite of pimples, she preserves her appearance, and in spite of blood-letting—in one sickness she was bled sixteen times—she preserves her strength.

It is sad to be obliged to say that a nature so beautiful was led into error. Catherine fell—yet how could she help it? No blame to her—it was all owing to Peter and circumstances. She had no children by Peter; she was miserable; she was in the midst of a Court which indulged in the utmost license; she was surrounded by gallant young courtiers, who sighed for her, who worshipped her; she had the infidelities of Peter before her eyes. What was a young woman to do with a heart so tender as hers, and so little capable of refusing a favor? There are the Czernicheffs—friends of her husband, his beloved friends. She loves them because they are her dear husband's friends—especially she loves Andrew Czernicheff. She is caught secretly flirting with Andrew. Andrew begs admission into her apartment. "*C'est ce que je ne ferai pas.*" She turns round her head and finds that she is observed. Next day the three Czernicheffs are sent off to regiments far away. After dinner, Tchoglokoff comes to take up her post as guardian of the young duchess' morals; and soon also the father confessor pays Catherine a visit, anxious to know the state of her soul. Tchoglokoff is placed beside Catherine not merely as a sheep-dog to guard an innocent lamb, but also as a model wife whose example cannot fail to have the most happy influence. Tchoglokoff is austere, terribly virtuous, the mother of a family, an injured wife—for the male Tchoglokoff is unfaithful, and tries her severely; at least, such is the character which Tchoglokoff bears in the Court. In the course of time Catherine discovers that the rigid Tchoglokoff is made of very different metal. She, too, has her lovers; she, too, must own the soft impeachment. Only Catherine never finds this out in Tchoglokoff until she has succeeded in eluding the duenna, in making her feel that vigilance is of no avail, and in letting her feel that it would be better and easier for both to unbosom to each other than to assume a position of eternal antagonism and suspicion.

Catherine is left to bewail the fate of Andrew Czernicheff, but there is a void in that warm heart of hers for another to fill. Who should fill it but Serge Soltikoff? Serge Soltikoff is a married man, but his wife is stupid; he has extensive sympathies and takes large views of the nature of things. During Lent, that blessed season, in which Catherine had so often previously found advantage in fasting and prayer, Serge Soltikoff lays siege to the desolate duchess. He has his friend, Léon Narichkine, with him, and they amuse her mightily; they get into the good graces of Madame Tchoglokoff; they flatter the male Tchoglokoff by asking him to write another of those beautiful sonnets. The siege advances; Serge Soltikoff, without more ado, proposes a capitulation; the good Catherine reasons with him and pities him—pities him, and yields. How could she resist? Serge Soltikoff is beautiful as the day, she says, and the very devil for intrigue. Henceforth Serge Soltikoff is all in all. *Qui va là?* Serge Soltikoff. Who speaks? Serge Soltikoff. Who is her thought by day and her dream by night? Serge Soltikoff. In December, 1752, the Court proceeds to Moscow. Catherine has an accident by the way, to which women are sometimes liable. She is very ill. She cannot see Serge Soltikoff. She gets better, and Serge Soltikoff comes again and again. The Tchoglokoff begins to suspect. Catherine has been eight years married without children; she has these two fellows, Serge Soltikoff and Léon Narichkine, continually coming about her; and she has the accident. Tchoglokoff is convinced, and determines to take advantage of the position. "*Écoutez, il faut que je vous parle bien sincèrement.*" She points out that it is a State necessity for Catherine to have children; she observes that necessity is above law; and she adds: "*Vous allez voir si j'aime ma patrie et combien je suis sincère; je ne doute pas que vous n'ayez jeté un coup d'œil de préférence sur quelqu'un; je vous laisse à choisir entre Serge Soltikoff et Léon Narichkine; si je ne me trompe pas, c'est le dernier.*" "*Non, non, pas du tout,*" says Catherine. And the cunning Tchoglokoff replies: "*Eh, bien, si ce n'est pas lui, c'est l'autre sans faute.*" Catherine plays the prude, but from this moment the ice is broken, there are no more difficulties. Tchoglokoff unbosoms herself, and Serge Soltikoff has free scope. In May, 1753, Catherine has another mishap of the kind that awoke the suspicion of Tchoglokoff. Finally, about a year afterwards she presents her husband with a son—the Emperor Paul. The Empress is delighted; Peter is gratified; the Court resounds with congratulations. In testimony of her delight the Empress presents Catherine with 100,000 roubles on a golden salver. Peter is indignant that his share in the transaction has not been equally acknowledged, and so moves heaven and earth that he, too, gets 100,000 roubles. In the meantime what is the reward of Serge Soltikoff? He is sent to convey intelligence of the birth of Paul to the Court of Sweden. [illegible] Catherine wept her absent swain, and took comfort in his friend Léon Narichkine. What else could she do? The Empress had taken possession of the little Paul, and, though it was a bitter pang for the tender mother to part with her child, yet she rejoiced to know that he was in such good hands, and she was proud to forget the mother in the Russian Princess. She thought no more of her son. Evidently, therefore, there was a vacuum for Léon to fill, even as Serge had filled the void created by the banishment of Andrew Czernicheff. Léon Narichkine, a young man [illegible], thoughtless, full of spirits, bent on mischief, was nothing loth; and especially was he worthy of this honor, inasmuch as when Serge Soltikoff returned to Russia he [illegible] to the Grand Duchess. One night she sat up for him till 3 in the morning, but he did not make his appearance, detained at a lodge of freemasons. Nay, if report spoke true, he had been heard to boast of his amatory successes. All this was too much. Serge Soltikoff is forgotten, and Léon Narichkine reigns in his stead. Léon has a friend, the Count Poniatowski, destined afterwards to share with him the honor of the Duchess' favor. When Léon falls ill Poniatowski is the amanuensis who writes for him the tender missives which are meant for Catherine. When he gets well, he has only to go to the apartments of his ladylove, mew at the door like a cat, and, when the lady gives the signal, enter. Gradually the lovers get very bold. Catherine finds Narichkine waiting for her in her apartment. On one occasion he is lying on the sofa, rolling out his drinking song. The Duchess determines to teach him a lesson, goes for his sister-in-law, procures a lot of nettles, and both return to the chamber where he is found as before. They thrash him with the nettles all over the face and hands to make him repent of his conduct. Then, night after night, the Duchess goes out to see him and his sisters, disguised in men's clothes. Occasionally Poniatowski diversifies the scene. Count Horne comes from Sweden to visit the Russian Court. Poniatowski takes him to see Catherine in her cabinet, where she sits with a little dog by her side. The little beast sets up a furious barking at Count Horne, but is mad with delight when Poniatowski followed. When the pair leave the presence of the Grand Duchess Count Horne has a remark to make: "*Mon ami, il n'y a rien d'aussi terrible qu'un petit chien de Bologne; la première chose que j'ai toujours faite avec les femmes que j'ai aimées, c'est de leur en donner un, et c'est par eux que j'ai toujours reconnu s'il y avait quelqu'un de plus favorisé que moi.*" The Count Horne ought to know, for they say of him that he is always in love with three women at once. However, he assures Poniatowski, "*Ne craignez rien; vous avez à faire à un homme discret.*" In the midst of this kind of life it is announced that the Grand Duchess is, to use the language of the *Court Circular*, in an interesting situation. Peter cries out "*Dieu sait où ma femme prend ses grossesses; je ne suis pas trop si cet enfant est à moi, et s'il faut que je le prenne sur mon compte.*" Perhaps Léon Narichkine, in whose presence this remark is made, is the man most likely to explain the mystery to the Grand Duke, whose suspicions, however, are soon at rest. He is delighted with the birth of a daughter. On receiving the announcement he clothes himself in the Holstein uniform, booted and spurred, scarf on his person, and an enormous sword by his side. Why is that costume? Why? Because his Duchess is in danger; it is his duty to defend the ducal house against all enemies; and here he is to offer his assistance. He is not jesting, he is perfectly serious—only a little drunk. He receives a present of 60,000 roubles for a daughter; and Catherine receives another 60,000. Léon Narichkine must rest satisfied in the consciousness that virtue is its own reward.

Having done so much to consolidate the fortunes of the House of Romanoff and to perpetuate its reign, Catherine begins to be a little more bold, to feel her power, and to use it. We have already alluded to the resolve to which she came regarding her husband. She could not live with him; they quarrel dreadfully; it would be impossible to reign with him, and she determines to reign without him. She intrigues to that effect; she lays her trains; there is a tremendous hubbub at Court, and just when the interest is at its highest, when the issue appears most doubtful, down falls the curtain, and the memoir is concluded in the middle of a sentence. It is not improbable that there was some sort of continuation, which may have been burnt, and which would bring the narrative down to her seizure of the throne three years afterwards and to the assassination of Peter. The object of the history evidently is to justify the position which she assumed towards the Grand Duke, and to inform her son Paul of his real relationship to the murdered Peter. How it must have edified the well-beloved Paul, and especially when in the same collection of secret papers he found the now celebrated letter of Alexis Orloff, announcing to the Empress in a cynical tone the assassination of her husband! From first to last the story is very horrible; but mixed with the tragedy is a comic element, which is the most prominent feature of these memoirs. Here is pomp rolled in the mud, Sovereignty befooled, Divine right transformed, as by the wand of harlequin, into it knows not what, the most pretentious Monarchy in Europe, the toy of rakes and the property of panders. The scene passes away, and there needs but Faulconbridge to soliloquize—"Mad world! Mad Kings! Mad composition!"

Mismanagement of our District Courts—Need of Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The report in your paper of the 29th January, of the case of *Lewis vs. Byrnes*, in the Common Pleas, will, I trust, at last open the eyes of the public to the prostitution of justice and the oppressive and illegal proceedings of the District Courts of this City.

Probably, not many of your readers are aware that the salary, fees, perquisites and profits of a Justice of a District Court swell up a nice little round sum of $5,000 per annum, for which they sit about half a day twice a week, (being what are called "return days,") and an occasional hour on other days—the latter being chiefly occupied in the hearing of Dispossession cases, the fees for which they appropriate, or partly so, to themselves, while we believe, in truth, these fees should be paid into the County Treasury.

Compare these emoluments and the services performed (to say nothing of the private practice they may have) with those of our hard-worked Judges of the Superior Courts, and it is clear these Justices have a very snug berth of it, and we recommend them to the especial notice of Mr. Comptroller HAWS.

The jurisdiction of these petty Courts was sometime since most injudiciously increased from $100 to $250, and it is very easy to conceive how these Justices, elected generally after a fierce partisan contest, *must serve their friends.*

In addition to this, if a plaintiff living in one District and the defendant in the same or some other, is anxious to try his case before a favorite or friendly Justice, he has only to assign his claim to a resident of that Justice's District, and sue there, and so take all the benefit which such friendship or intimacy may be worth. The result can be readily supposed.

The particular evil complained of and so severely and justly animadverted upon and condemned by the General Term of the Common Pleas in the case you reported, is another strong objection against these Courts; and the Legislature ought at once to step in, and preclude a Justice from practising as Counsel before another, or the Justice's partner, or quasi partner, from practising in his own Court.

But, Sir, this is not all. The mode in which an appeal is taken from a judgment of a Justice of the District Court to the Common Pleas, is, in my humble opinion, the most preposterous, unfair and oppressive that human ingenuity ever devised. It is this:

A plaintiff or defendant dissatisfied with the judgment as being contrary to law, has, in the first place, to serve his notice of appeal upon the Justice, &c., in which he is required to state specifically the grounds of appeal. The Justice has then twenty days to make his return of the cause as tried before him, containing or supposed to contain, *all* the evidence, and his decision thereupon.

Now it is perfectly well known to the members of the Bar, that these same Justices have passions, prejudices, asperities and partialities in common with all other human beings, and it is evident how easy a matter it is for a plaintiff or defendants, or his counsel, to be on the "wrong side of the fence" with the Justice, and for the return to be made out as favorably as possible for his opponent, and as hostile and unfavorable towards himself.

True, the Code provides for an amendment of such return, but it is as difficult an achievement to have it *properly* amended as it is supposed to be to get butter out of a dog's mouth, or succeed in catching a pig with a soaped tail.

The appellate Court cannot control the judgment of the Justice on the *facts*; it can only affirm or reverse it on the law; and thus, it is in the power of the Court below to dress the facts up or soften them down as may best suit their humor, interests, or inclination. They are really in *fact* the Supreme appellate Court.

In the case of appeals in the higher Courts the parties have a fair chance of having it tried on the merits, the Code providing for the settlement of a case in such a manner as insures justice to both plaintiff and defendant.

It is, Sir, high time something should be done to keep these "Honorables" under some control, and perhaps the best plan would be to sweep their Courts away in toto.

Let us have any number of Circuits and Trial terms; let us have public arbitrators or paid referees selected from gentlemen of high standing, and pay them liberally—rather than submit any longer to the absurdities, incongruities, and fantastical pranks of these Justices of our Ward Courts.

Surely, our Legislature can and will devise some remedy for the suppression or improvement of what bids fair to become a public nuisance, in the place of a public benefit. LEX.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 29, 1859.

The Broadway Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you take an interest in the public affairs of the City, will you devote a small space in your valuable paper to the fact of the Committee on Streets (as appears in the TIMES of yesterday) approving of taking up the Russ pavement and substituting the Belgian. The matter is to have a hearing on Monday next, when it is expected the Corporation will condemn such a senseless absurdity. There is not a more durable or easily cleaned pavement in any of the large cities of Europe than that at present in Broadway. It is the admiration of every stranger who visits the City. It is nearly ten years laid down, and is without a blemish on its surface. No similar works would bear the pressure of such a thoroughfare.

There has been a great outcry about the sufferings of horseflesh, and that evil is to be lamented, but the fault rests with the horse-owners, principally, for not having their horses properly prepared to travel on a hard road. This fact will be observed to any one who will take the trouble to consider the horses that are prostrated.

If the authorities desire to satisfy themselves that these facts exist, let them appoint a Committee of intelligent citizens, who have nothing to do with City contracts, and no doubt they will discover that the damage to the stage horses is owing to the culpable neglect of their owners, and not to the imperfection of the Broadway pavement.

The citizens confidently trust that the Common Council will not sanction such a monstrous abuse of the public funds. A TAX-PAYER.

Captain Wm. H. Walker's Report on the Spithead Naval Review.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Among the valuable naval communications which have appeared in your paper, perhaps for extent and importance of information none has equaled Commander WILLIAM H. WALKER's report of the "Naval Spithead Review," and his account of the number, size, qualities, armament and peculiarities of the vessels composing that grand armada—as published in the issue of Jan. 13.

There is, however, an item of great interest which his modesty has suppressed. I refer to the agency in *giving currency here to the means* by which the difficulty encountered in England on the introduction of screw-propellers—that of securing the bearings in the stern against wear, under the pressure there required—was obviated. Every arrangement for that purpose had failed, and the wear continued to obstruct the revolutions, endanger the ships, exposing them to founder, by admission of water through the shaft-hole; and it became probable that this mode of propulsion, with the immense advantage it afforded, would be abandoned.

We also on this side of the Atlantic experienced the same evil, and our mechanics were at their wit's end for a remedy. The *Merrimac*, the first of our heavy screw ships-of-war put in commission, broke down from this very cause on her trial cruise.

The English engineers had at length hit upon an expedient which, singularly enough proved adequate, viz.: The substitution of wooden in the place of metal bearings—more properly, the lining of the metal bearings with lignum-vitae.

The knowledge of this simple, but ingenious device, would no doubt in process of time have reached us, but it was hastened by the investigations of Commander WALKER *on his visits to the foundries and work-shops of England*, who, having generously received the plan from the inventor, brought it to the Government at Washington, and its introduction immediately became general here as in England.

Such a fact as this, and such a report, suggest strongly the advantage to be derived, not only to the Navy, but to the general mechanical world at home, from the presence of an officer of his intelligence and observation in Europe, proficient as he is in its languages. VERBUM SAP.

More Speed Wanted in Getting About the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In common with your other readers, I frequently notice in your journal suggestions for the better accommodation of that numerous class of our population who have home at one end and business at the other of a three-mile stretch. But it appears to me that this matter has resolved itself into a question of time rather than of distance. It really seems like going from one town to another, and nearly an hour is consumed on the journey. Practically speaking, we are no nearer the business part of the City than some who reside a dozen miles in the country. What we need, I think, is some kind of *steam communication* between the upper and lower portions of the City. Of course it is still too early to propose such a thing as an elevated railroad. But we have a noble river on either side of our long and narrow City, while none of our dwellings are more than a few squares from the water, and most of them much nearer. What, then, can prevent the formation of companies to run ferry-boats along the sides of the City? Say from Fortieth-street, on either side, to the Battery, touching at three or four intermediate points. For a great number of our business men this would form a rapid and delightful method of doing away with the tedious crawl down and up Broadway with which they are now bored daily.

As everybody is in the habit of looking over your columns for hints on municipal reform, I hope you will endeavor to lay this matter before the enterprising public. C. A.

Theodore Parker's Farewell—Remarks by Emerson.

From the Boston Atlas and Bee, Jan. 31.

The services at Music Hall, yesterday, drew together a vast congregation, completely filling the spacious edifice. Not only were the seats filled, but nearly all the available standing room was occupied. The announcement that the distinguished scholar and philosopher of Concord, RALPH WALDO EMERSON, would give a discourse, explains the presence of so many hundreds. The services were rendered additionally interesting from the reading of a farewell letter from the pastor, the Rev. THEODORE PARKER, which we are kindly permitted to print in advance of a pamphlet edition.

The services were commenced with singing by the choir. Mr. JOHN R. MANLEY, the Clerk of the Society, then, after a brief statement that the last sermon which Mr. Parker preached to the Society, "What Religion may do for a Man," would be published during the present week, read the following farewell letter from the pastor:

MUCH VALUED FRIENDS: When I first found myself unable to speak to you again, and medical men bade me be silent, and flee off for my life to a more genial clime, I determined, before I went, to make ready and publish my New-Year's sermon, the last I ever preached; and the one which was to follow it, the last I ever wrote, lying there yet unspoken; and, also, to prepare a letter to you, reviewing our past intercourse of now nearly fifteen years.

The photographer's swift pen made the first work easy, and the last sermon lies printed before you: the next I soon laid aside, reserving my forces for the last. But alas! the Thought, and still more the Emotion, requisite for such a Letter, under such circumstances, are quite too much for me now. So, with much regret, I find myself compelled to forego the attempt—nay, rather, I trust, only to *postpone* it for a few weeks.

Now I can but write this note in parting, to thank you for the patience with which you have heard me so long; for the open-handed generosity which has provided for my unexpected needs; for the continued affection which so many of you have always shown me, and now more tenderly than ever; and yet above all for the joy it has given me to see the great ideas and emotions of true religion spring up in your fields with such signs of promise. If my labors were to end to-day, I should still say, "Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," for I think few men have seen larger results follow such labors, and so brief. But I shall not think our connection is ended, or likely soon to be: I hope yet to look in your eyes again, and speak to your hearts. So far as my recovery depends on me, be assured, dear friends, I shall leave nothing undone to effect it; and so far as it is beyond human control, certainly you and I can trust the Infinite Parent of us all, without whose beneficent Providence not even a sparrow falls to the ground, living here or in Heaven, we are all equally the children of that unbounded Love. It has given me great pain that I could not be with such of you as have lately suffered bereavements and other affliction, and at least speak words of endearment and sympathy, when words of consolation would not suffice.

I know not how long we shall be separated, but while thankful for our past relations, I shall still fervently pray for your Welfare and Progress in True Religion, both as a Society and as individual men and women. I know you will still think only too kindly of

Your minister and friend

THEODORE PARKER.

EXETER-PLACE, Jan. 27, 1859.

The reading of the letter created a marked sensation in the congregation.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON then took the desk and spoke as follows:

I have been asked by your Standing Committee to come here, rather suddenly, and speak to you to-day. It is known to you that it is not my custom, nor my inclination to come into the pulpit, but in this accidental exigency I have allowed myself to be persuaded to fill the gap for a single day. As there was no opportunity for special preparation, I have been forced to bring you my thoughts on a general topic, one, however, which is everywhere and always pertinent, and touching, as you will find, on our highest relations. Who could refuse to bring his mind, when others think it important, into this house, now consecrated, as it is, by fifteen years' labor of this heroic Protestant, of this learned scholar, of this faithful teacher, of this true lover of man, the range of whose topics and whose mind has made every topic free, applicable and practical? Alas for you and for America that he is for the present withdrawn [illegible].

Mr. Emerson then announced that he should repeat a lecture on "Culture," a subject he regarded as fit anywhere and at all times to discourse upon. Mr. Emerson occupied an hour in its delivery and was listened to with great attention to the close. It is a production marked by the peculiarities and eccentricities of thought so characteristic of the author, and is one of the best things his singular mind has ever produced. We do not attempt a sketch for two reasons: First, it is not new; and second, we were requested not to report it.

It is understood that Mr. Emerson will speak again next Sunday.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Confederation* publishes a private letter from Judge Walker, appointed by the Governor of Alabama a Commissioner to negotiate with the authorities of the State of Florida, relative to a cession of a portion of West Florida, including Pensacola, stating that the Legislature of the latter State has passed a joint resolution approved by the Governor, leaving it to the people of the State to vote upon the question of cession. The resolution passed the Senate to leave it to West Florida alone, but the House amended them, leaving it to the whole State. If the West votes for it, it is understood that the cession will take place.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible] registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. [illegible] Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Jan. 6 to Jan. 22, 1859:

[illegible]

C. F. Bates,	[illegible] Ward,
T. W. Parsons,	A. Rottlin,
W. [illegible] and wife,	[illegible]
W. B. Babcock and wife,	[illegible]
E. B. Potter,	C. A. Hussey,
John S. Quick and wife,	E. P. Prentice,
S. M. Giddings,	W. P. Prentice,
A. H. Bliss,	L. A. [illegible]
J. D. Manning,	Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. Greenough, [illegible]

The Boston *Traveller* has the following [illegible] statement: "We regret to learn that a gentleman of this city, of distinguished [illegible] attainments, one who bears a venerated name, and whose genius and science has given an important improvement to the cities of the United States, has been so far bewildered in the mazes of Spiritualism as to believe that he is wrongly mated with an amiable and devoted wife, and has found his spiritual affinity with another young lady. As we have been informed, the wife, though [illegible] and having one child, has assented to the request of her husband for a separation, and he has gone to Indiana to procure a divorce in order that he may marry his new affinity, who, we believe, is, like his wife, a lady of intelligence, amiability, and irreproachable in character."

[illegible] of authors. [illegible] an aggregate of [illegible] authors. The *Johnsons* are the [illegible] of the list, numbering [illegible] writers; the Clarke and the Clarkes come next, numbering [illegible]; others succeed as follows: Davies and Davis, [illegible]; Johnstone, [illegible]; Hall, [illegible]; Green and Greene, [illegible]; Jackson, [illegible]; Hill, [illegible]; [illegible]; Johnston and Johnstone, [illegible]; Harris, [illegible]; [illegible]; James, [illegible]; [illegible]; Gibson, [illegible]; Holmes, [illegible]; Irving, [illegible].

A runaway couple from Cleveland, Ohio, have been overhauled in Cincinnati. The man is a married personage answering to the name of Robert Holley, Sexton of a Cleveland Church, and the father of a large family of children. The partner in his elopement was one Rebecca Hughes, formerly a domestic in a Cleveland boarding-house. The deserted wife, Mrs. Holley, consented to receive her runaway husband back, while the damsel was taken into custody by her father.

An association has been formed by a large number of persons in and around Birmingham, England, who claim to be descended from John Jennens, the grandfather of William Jennens, formerly of Acton, in Suffolk, for the purpose of taking more effectual steps for the recovery of the immense real and personal estate of William Jennens, for the benefit of the descendants alluded to. The estates are now held in trust by Earl Howe.

The following is from the Ayr *Advertiser*: "The first copy of Robert Burns' poems issued from the press was presented by the bard himself to Hugh Morton, who was his fellow-ploughman on the farm of Lochlie. Burns handed the book to Morton when standing at the publisher's door in Kilmarnock, on the morning when the poems were ready to be issued. This copy of the poet's works is now in the possession of the son of Hugh Morton."

The Cleveland (Ohio) *Herald* says that the Hon. Mr. Slade, Senator from Cuyahoga, has lost two children by scarlet fever within a week, and the last child of a family of seven is now lying very low with the same disease. Upon this weight of [illegible] the news of the death of Mr. S.'s father, Ex-Governor Slade, of Vermont, and also the intelligence that a brother, Henry Slade, Esq., of St. Paul, is lying dangerously ill.

A suit for slander, damages laid at $20,000, has been commenced in Cincinnati by Mr. Joshua Cook, against Market-Master Crissman, for the use of improper language to Mrs. Cook and her sister. The same plaintiff has brought suit against another party, also $20,000 damages, for malicious prosecution. Cook's house was searched for missing moneys, which were afterwards discovered in defendant's own premises.

Prince Napoleon, in 1857, having made a cruise in the Arctic waters, was followed by Lord Dufferin, in his yacht, and his lordship, parting company, reached Spitzbergen, where, at "English Bay," he left his card under a pyramid of stones, with an invitation to dinner for the finder. A Swede, Mr. Torell, from Hammerfest, in Finmark, has discovered the trophy, and announces his design of dining at Dufferin Castle, in Ireland, forthwith.

Mr. Ralph Earle, who as acted for months as private Secretary to Mr. Disraeli, is appointed paid attaché at Constantinople. He was unpaid attaché at Paris when Mr. Disraeli accepted his services on coming into office. Mr. Lytton has also obtained promotion, and joins the embassy at Vienna. Mr. [illegible], many years Consul at Calais, is made Consul at Naples in place of the late Captain Galwey.

The Buffalo *Courier*, of the 27th, says that Judge Slaw, who has been dangerously ill for the past three months, is slowly improving, and that hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery. He is now able to walk about the room, and rides out in pleasant weather. There is no prospect of his being able to take his seat in the Senate the present session.

The Rev. Mr. Sullivan, a Catholic priest, of Charleston, S. C., recently paid over to a lady of that city, the sum of $500, received through the confessional from a person who said it was to satisfy an indebtedness rightfully due. The debt had remained unpaid for a period of twenty-five years, and the parent of the lady has been dead over twenty years.

The little Prince Imperial of France was playing the other day in the gardens of [illegible], when some ladies well known to him ran up as usual to kiss and fondle him. But the little heir apparent, doubtless under instructions, astonished them by throwing himself into an attitude, and holding out his "hand" for their salute.

John Heenan, the Benicia Boy, is "traveling on his muscle," taking a professional tour through the States, à la Jenny Lind, Thalberg, Bayard Taylor, and other musicians and lecturers. At last accounts he was at Mobile, where he announced a Grand Sparring Exhibition with Aaron Jones. Tickets $1.

Commander M. F. Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory, has been nominated to the Order of the Legion of Honor. Count Walewski writes to the French Minister at Washington to inquire if our Government will permit the honor to be conferred.

Professor Wheatstone, the electrician, is now in Paris, and has been the [illegible] of an ovation at *La Cercle Scientifique*, a club in Rue Richelieu. All the leading celebrities in science attended to do him honor, and foremost in the talking line was Babinet, of the *Débats*.

The Department of State announces the death of Meyer Godman, at Lima, Peru, leaving a considerable estate. The wife and family of the deceased are believed to be residing in New-York, in indigent circumstances.

The venerable President Lord, of Dartmouth College, joined a company of skaters on the Merrimac a day or two ago, and rivaled the most agile in the freedom and grace of his movements. Dr. Lord is in his 67th year.

Commandant Engle, of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, advertises for a certain "A. G. Marsh," who has preferred charges against officers employed at the Yard, to come forward and substantiate his accusations by proof.

The King of Prussia has commenced the usual routine of sight-seeing at Rome, and great expectations are entertained of his patronage by the members of the numerous and needy colony of German artists established in Rome.

The French Government is about to send presents to the Emperor of Japan; part of them will consist of 100 muskets of a beautiful model for his Majesty's body guard, two pieces of cannon, and some Gobelins tapestry.

Professor Rogers, the American savant, who was appointed to the chair of Natural History in the University of Glasgow, in the Autumn of 1857, entered upon the duties of his office some weeks ago.

It is announced that the second son of Baron James de Rothschild is about to marry a daughter of M. Anspach, a Judge of the Imperial Court, who is of the Jewish persuasion.

Mr. William Gray, of Boston, a nephew of the late Francis C. Gray, has given $25,000 to the library of Harvard College, to be paid in yearly installments of $5,000 each.

Madame Persiani, who is understood to have withdrawn from public life, is said to intend establishing herself in Paris, there to train pupils.

English papers notice the intended resignation of Mr. William Brown, M. P., of Liverpool, after the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Lord Brougham has accepted the office of Honorary President of the Associated Societies of the Edinburgh University.

Professor Hoyt, of the High School, Exeter, N. H., has received and accepted the offer of the Chancellorship in the Washington University.

The Rev. Dr. Daily has resigned the Presidency of the Indiana University, in consequence of the charges preferred against him of immoral conduct.

Baron Von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, will return to this country by the next steamer, as his arrival was not expected until June.

Captain Dundas, M. P., has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Browning are spending the winter in Rome.

The Hon. James O. Putnam, of Buffalo, is at [illegible].

OBITUARY.

Little Mary Marsh, of the Marsh troupe [illegible] comedians, whose death in [illegible] consequence of burns accidentally received, [illegible] day or two ago, lingered for a few hours [illegible] Marsh and Miss [illegible] of the company, [illegible] attempting to extinguish the [illegible].

Mr. Seth Thomas, one of the [illegible] of clocks in Connecticut, died at [illegible], Conn., Jan. 29, at the age of [illegible] himself at the works [illegible] his factories at [illegible] at all.

Wm. McKee, one of the [illegible] and most respectable citizens of Trenton, [illegible], died on Friday, Jan. 28. He was a member of the Legislature of New-Jersey some 25 years [illegible].

LAW REPORTS.

THE WINNEBAGO COAL COMPANY

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1859—5 P. M.

The market for Breadstuffs of all leading kinds of produce since our last have been as follows: 4,000 bbls. Ashes, 7,000 bbls. Rye Flour, 39,000 bbls. Corn Meal, 1,000 bush. Malt, 2,000 ships. Provisions and 300 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pearls steady; sales of 100 bbls. for Pots, and 44 18 for Pearls. A 100 bbls. sold to-day, 44 bbls. Pearls, 44 bbls. Pots, and 100 bbls. Pearls at 4 cents. Receipts of Pearls are coming 45 @ 100 bbls. for both kinds.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at steady prices, including to-day, 100 bags Java, at 14½c. @15c., and 200 bags Laguayra at 11½c. @12c. The sales reported to the morning comprised 2,100 bags Rio, per W. A. Thomas, at 11c. @ 11½c.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 750 bales, including Mid. Uplands at 12c., and Middling Orleans at 12¼c. @ 12½c.

DYEWOODS—Sales 100 tons Jamaica Logwood at $12 50 @ ton.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1,

	1859.	1858.
Sugarwood	400	200
Camwood	20	
Fustic	600	200
Brazil Wood	—	20
Lima Wood	—	200
Logwood	2,775	2,100
Brazil Wood	20	40
Total, tons	4,815	2,660

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce, quiet, and nominal. A limited inquiry prevails for Mackerel and Herring of former quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is heavy and lower, particularly for Western Flour. Holders continue in disposition to sell, but they do not appear to be willing to accept the prices of late purchases. These are having considerably an they generally look for some concessions. Sales, 7,000 bbls.

Common State, W. mat	$4 [illegible] @ $4 [illegible]	
Superfine State	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]	
Extra State	5 75 @ 6 00	
Superfine Western	5 [illegible] @ 5 [illegible]	
Fancy Ohio	5 [illegible] @ 6 00	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 [illegible] @ 7 [illegible]	
Extra Ohio	5 [illegible] @ 7 [illegible]	
Fancy Genesee	6 [illegible] @ 6 [illegible]	
Fancy Genesee	6 50 @ 6 00	
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75 @ 7 75	

Canadian Flour is scarce and quiet at $4 [illegible] @ $4 [illegible] for low to choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Southern is in fair demand at former prices. Sales have been reported there our last of 1,250 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 75 @ $4 10 for mixed to straight brands, and $4 15 @ $4 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 50 @ $4 [illegible] ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly, at $3 00 @ $3 25 for Jersey, and at $3 [illegible] @ $4 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and prices favor buyers, yet the demand is not active. Sales have been made of 15,000 bushels, including fair White Michigan at $1 [illegible]; fair Red Western at $1 [illegible]; poor White Southern, at $1 [illegible]; and ordinary Red Southern at $1 [illegible] ⅌ bushel. Corn is unsettled, to-day; old Mixed Western is inquired for at 54c. @ 55c. ⅌ bushel, but the leading holders ask more. No important sales have been reported. The transactions in other kinds have been confined to about 7,500 bushels at 79c. @ 80c. for poor to good new white Southern; 62½c. for old White do.; 81c. @ 83c. for new yellow Jersey; and 85c. @ 86c. for new yellow Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet at old quotations. Barley is in good request, and is quite stiffly held; sales 4,700 bushels poor State, at 74c.; 3,300 bushels California, at 80c.; and 2,600 bushels choice Canada, at $1 ⅌ bushel. Oats are in moderate demand at old figures. We quote: Canada, at 62c. @ 63c.; Western, at 62c. @ 64c.; State, at 62c. @ 65c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 51c. @ 55c.; and Southern, at 48c. @ 54c. ⅌ bushel. We are indebted to Mr. Edward Burt, for the annexed statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York to Jan. 29	63,663	250,532	220,072
New-Orleans to Jan. 20	—	—	2,250
Philadelphia to Jan. 20	2,669	20,261	14,081
Baltimore to Jan. 29	—	—	—
Boston to Jan. 21	49	—	—
Other Ports to Jan. 20	—	11,612	3,949
Total from Sept. 1, 1858	65,781	412,425	310,352
To about same period, 1858	507,769	2,199,167	765,368
To about same period, 1857	592,241	6,501,204	2,514,084
To about same period, 1856	569,685	3,167,247	1,801,425

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.
New-York, to Jan. 4, 1859	27,501	43,212	6,651
Other Ports to latest dates	12,840	6,020	—

The business in Breadstuffs during the fortnight, Mr. Burt reviews, thus: "The speculative feeling which has existed here since last Fall, and controlled the market for Breadstuffs, is yet strong, and gives a firm tone to the trade. There is no doubt a serious defect in the last crop of Wheat, both as regards quality and quantity, and it is now generally conceded that there will be no great excess of Indian Corn; on this is based the speculation. Prices, in the meantime, are somewhat unsettled, and much diversity of opinion exists, as regards the stability of prices for the future. It is a remarkable feature in the trade that during the month ending on the 28th January, there was not a barrel of Flour, or a bushel of Grain cleared from the United States to Liverpool, and only 19 bbls. of Flour to London. On the fortnight, there has been a further advance of about 25c. @30c. ⅌ bbl. on Flour; at the close yesterday there was less doing, and prices rather favored the buyer. In Wheat, the transactions have been large, at steadily advancing rates; the city millers have purchased freely, but the principal sales have been on speculative account. The receipts are light, and the stock in store is held with firmness. Indian Corn of the old crop in store is mostly in the hands of speculative parties, who do not offer it freely. The new comes forward from the South slowly; the late advance has materially checked the trade for local purposes, and for a day or two past prices have been somewhat easier."

HIDES—Are in demand at uniform quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine is in demand, including Crude at 62 75 @ 250 bbl., Spirits at 49½c. @50c. ⅌ gallon. Stock estimated at 6,000 bbls. Crude, and 6,700 bbls. Spirits. Tar is scarce and wanted, steady at $2 37½ @ $2 50 ⅌ bbl. Rosin is in reduced supply and good demand at full prices. The week's sales of Rosin, according to Messrs. Bassett & Brooks, have been as follows: 1,000 bbls. common, at $1 75, about (to arrive); 4,000 do., on the spot, at $1 77½ @ $1 80, principally at the latter rate; 700 strained do., at $1 85; 300 bbls. No. 2, at $2 25; 500 do., at $2 50; 600 low No. 1, at $3; 300 do., at $3 25; 600 good do., at $4; 200 do., at $4 25; 750 at $5, and 400 at $6.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at steady prices. Sales, to-day, 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 12½ for New Mess; $17 62½ @ $17 75 for Old Mess; and $13 50 @ $13 62½ for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are pretty actively sought after, at 5½c. @ 6½c. for Hams, 4½c. for Rough Sides, in salt, and 6½c. @ 6¾c. for smoked, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly at 6½c. @ 6¾c. ⅌ lb. Lard is active and firm. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 12½c. @ 12¾c. here, and 12½c. from Feb. 15 to April 1, ⅌ lb. Beef is in good request on firm prices. Sales 440 bbls., in lots, at $7 50 @ $8 for repacked Western Mess; $11 @ $11 50 for extra do.; $10 @ $10 50 for Prime; and $16 @ $18 for No. 1 Extra. Prime Mess Beef, $16 @ $16 ⅌ bbl. Beef Hams, $18 @ $19 ⅌ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 18c. @ 20c. for Ohio; 18c. @ 22c. for common to good State, and 22c. @ 25c. for prime to choice State ⅌ lb. Cheese is in request at 8c. @ 10c. ⅌ lb. Stock in the Packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, to-day, 17,528 bbls. Pork, and 36,911 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 46,222 bbls. Pork, and 71,589 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Jan. 1, 1859, and 6,986 bbls. Pork, and 27,738 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Feb. 1, 1858.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, Feb. 1.

	1859.	1858.
Coffee, packages	7,164	41,975
Molasses, hhds.	6,598	4,727
Sugar, hhds.	949	450
Sugar, bags	2,000	4,840
Sugar, boxes	15,056	—

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics for January.

	1859.	1858.
Imports, bags	2,114	17,514
Sales, bags	—	20,633
Stock Feb. 1, bags	28,302	16,300

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at full prices, with sales reported of 735 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 7¼c. @ 8¾c.; also, 100 hhds. New-Orleans, by auction, at 7c. @ 7½c. ⅌ lb. The market for Refined Sugars is unsettled, and prices are altogether nominal. Refiners are not selling much at present.

New-York Sugar Trade Statistics.

	Import.	Sales.	Stock.
Cuba, hhds.	300	2,000	4,334
New-Orleans, hhds.	3,200	6,000	4,194
Porto Rico, hhds.	—	300	—
Melado, hhds.	—	250	23
Havana, boxes	340	5,300	8,601

Prices of Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1, 1859.

Melado	5¾c. @ 6¾c.	Brown Havana	7½c. @ 8c.
Muscovado	5¾c. @ 6c.	Yellow	8½c. @ 9c.
New-Orleans	7c. @ 8½c.	Florentine	9½c. @ 10½c.
Porto Rico	7c. @ 8½c.	White	9½c. @ 10c.
Cuba	7c. @ 7½c.		

TOBACCO—Has been in good request at full prices; sales since Friday last, 50 hhds. Kentucky, at 7c. @ 10½c.; 350 cases Seed Leaf, at 5½c. @ 22c.; 40 cases Florida, at 15c. @ 20c.; 415 bales Havana, at 30c. @ 45c.; 220 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Ky.	Va. & Md.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, hhds.	2,064	275	2,339
Received since, hhds.	31	69	100
Total, hhds.	2,095	344	2,439
Delivered since, hhds.	600	84	684
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, hhds.	1,495	260	1,755
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, hhds.	2,000	275	2,275

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Manila.	Total.
Stock Jan. 1, 1859, bales	4,194	2,325	1,339	7,857
Recd since, bales	1,000	500	—	1,500
Total	5,194	2,825	1,339	9,357
Sales to Feb. 1, 1859, bales	3,500	1,325	1,339	6,164
Stock Feb. 1, 1859, bales	1,694	1,500	—	3,193
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,000	2,000	50	3,050

WHISKY—Sales were made, in lots, at 27c. @ 27½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were less active, to-day. For Liverpool, there were 100 tcs. Beef, at 35c. cash; 50 barrels Beef, at 37½c. cash. For London, 200 bbls. Rosin, at 2s. 6d. and some Lumber, at 65c. ⅌ M. For Rotterdam, 400 bales Cotton, at ⅝c. ⅌ lb.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. WOODWORTH'S
EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN,
THIS EVENING—THE RIVALS.

Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff's Evenings with Sheridan.—The Rivals of Sheridan's love, disappointed and mortified, by the jealousy in unchecked jealousy, and the comedy, finally, as usual, by Mr. Vandenhoff, says the jealousy in unchecked jealousy. Sir Anthony, Mrs. Malaprop, Bob Acres, Mr. Vandenhoff, even in this character, was happily, probably before our eyes. The great variety of voice, manner, and character, that Mr. Vandenhoff brings into play, for every character, and every scene, is most remarkable. The merits of Octoroon celebrated Rice, slightly altered, to may be described in several, slightly gentlemanly voices and [illegible].

LYCEUM HALL, No. 585 Broadway, a few doors below Prince-st.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN

This now been presented for the thirteenth and of the phenomenal success.

NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.
NINETY-FOUR CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS.

Since receiving it so far, without counting the

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN
GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN

during which time it has been witnessed by upwards of

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE

who have invariably testified their appreciation of its merits during this great run by

LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG-CONTINUED APPLAUSE

and

UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.

THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY
THIS GREAT ORIGINAL COMEDY

WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.
WILL BE REPEATED EVERY NIGHT.

We consider this the capital farce, never before noted in this City, called

AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

Supported by the strength of the company.
Seven Orchestra stalls may be secured one week in advance, without extra charge, 50 cents each.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON & CO.'S SUPERB EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.
SECOND WEEK
of the
SERIES OF GRAND FESTIVALS.
STRIKING NOVELTIES FOR
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Seventh season of the
GREAT AMERICAN HUMORIST,
DAN RICE,
who has been received with
TREMENDOUS ENTHUSIASM.
This great
POPULAR FAVORITE,
who has been secured, at an immense expense, for a limited season, will
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
Also, the most engaging and beautifully-trained horse in the world,
THE GREAT NICELSIOR,
Mr. Rice will also introduce
THE FAMOUS COMIC MULES,
whose performances have been received with
UPROARIOUS LAUGHTER.
These, with
RICE'S TRAINED ANIMALS
his philosophical comments on the
FOLLIES OF THE DAY,
FASHIONABLE, POLITICAL, and PERSONAL,
make up
THE BUDGET OF RICE-ANA.
Mr. WHITEY AND FAMILY,
Mme. AGNES, the unrivalled magic wire performer, and the whole force of Nixon & Co.'s
GRAND EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,
headed by the wonderful Australian horseman,
JAMES MACDONALD.
NUMBERING OVER FORTY PERFORMERS.
The high character of Niblo's Garden is a sufficient guarantee that the entertainments will be in every way worthy of the patronage of the refined classes of the community.
The Evening performances will be commenced at 7½, and will be finished at 10½ o'clock.
EQUESTRIAN MATINEE at 3 o'clock.
PRICES as usual.
SECOND MATINEE
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.
The usual Evening performance will be given on Saturday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
The performance at this Theatre is so arranged as to terminate
BEFORE ELEVEN O'CLOCK.
UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS
OF
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S NEW DRAMA
THE VETERAN!
Mr. WALLACK as THE COLONEL.
This extraordinary and novel combination of
LEGITIMATE COMEDY WITH
POWERFUL DRAMATIC SITUATIONS AND
SPLENDID EFFECTS,
Has been requested for two weeks to
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE CEILING,
THE TWO MAGNIFICENT TABLEAUX,
THE ASSAULT BY THE ZOUAVES,
THE REGIMENT ON THE MARCH,
Eliciting an enthusiasm never before seen in this Theatre. The Drama will be repeated
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
To prevent disappointment, those who desire to see the VETERAN are respectfully urged to secure seats in advance, as applications to the box office are being made TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Leader.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Shepard
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, 1859,
The performance will commence with the
THREE FAST MEN.
Jenny Fairlove.....Miss Leclerc.
Concluding with the
FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Fourteen young ladies in characteristic dresses, in we old melodies of Ethiopian melody.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-st., near Bowery.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2,
The entertainment will commence with
THE STAGE STRUCK BARBER.
To be followed by
LINDA, THE CIGAR GIRL.
Rose Merrington.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau.
Linda, the Cigar Girl.....Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 2,
The performance will commence with
WERNER.
After which will be acted the beautiful Drama of
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.
Meharra.....Mr. Fitzgerald
Zamine.....Miss Alice Gray

MR. G. VANDENHOFF'S
THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN!
LYCEUM HALL, NO. 585 BROADWAY,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
In this week.
Mr. VANDENHOFF will have the honor to give (as above) his celebrated literary and dramatic entertainment, entitled
"THREE EVENINGS WITH SHERIDAN."
Each evening has a sketch of a different period of Sheridan's life, with scenes and the
READING OF A DIFFERENT COMEDY,
With impersonations of the several characters.
First evening, Wednesday, Feb. 2, THE RIVALS.
Second evening, Thursday, Feb. 3, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Third evening, Friday, Feb. 4, THE CRITIC.
Tickets, 50 cents, for sale at Mr. CRO WEN'S Bookstore, No. 320 Broadway; at the Clarendon, New-York and Everett Hotels, and at the door. Commence at 8 o'clock.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
No. 561 and 563 Broadway,
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST COMPANY IN THE CITY.
Third Week of Mr. D. S. WAMBOLD,
SELECT NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
By Messrs. G. H. FOX, S. WAMBOLD, CHARLES WHITE, J. E. BUDWORTH, and the entire Company.
To conclude with a BURLESQUE OPERA, entitled Isabel Bustelitta, written expressly for this establishment, entitled
A NEW TRAIN CALLS.
With new appointments, &c.
Doors open at 8½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

ON EXHIBITION,
SIGNOUX'S GREAT MOONLIGHT
OF NIAGARA FALLS,
(Delineating to Mr. Salmon.)
Admission 25 cents, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society and Child's Hospital.
Under the patronage of Mrs. Dr. Bels, Mrs. D. D. Field, Mrs. Ed. Cooper, Mrs. Bogen, Mrs. Walden Pell, Mrs. Constant, &c. &c. &c.
GOUPIL'S Gallery, No. 289 Broadway.

LAST WEEK BEFORE
OF RAMAROU'S MECHANICAL PICTURE,
THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.
A Panorama of the Holy Land, at Paresch's Hall, No. 562 Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 7½, and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 12 cents. Schools at reduced rates.

GREAT FAIR AND EXHIBITION
of the
AMERICAN UNION,
At Metropolitan Hall,
NOW OPEN.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.—FEARLESS ADVENTURE OF THE NOBLE TROUBADOUR, or AFRICO COMEDIANS, the GREAT MINSTREL TROUPE IN AMERICA! THIS AFTERNOON at 2—THIS EVENING at 7½ & 10½ [illegible] Lecture, Concert, Performance of the most [illegible] character. The EGYPTIAN SQUAWS, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING MERMAID, &c. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
[illegible]
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
[illegible]
GRAND MATINEE.
When the opera of
DON PASQUALE
will be produced.
The price of admission for this
MATINEE
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
[illegible]
The list of seats for Friday will commence on Wednesday morning, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock, at the counter which opens—Brewster's, Scott's, and the Academy of Music. Tickets for the Matinee will be also distributed at the above places, and at the principal hotels and music stores.
Miss Kneisel leaves for Albany immediately after the Matinee.

MISS C. A. DINGLEY'S
SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT,
AT MOZART HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY,
THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Duet, Bianca and Gerardo, (Miss DINGLEY and Mr. MAYER,) "Sonnambula," (Mr. ATTOMAS and Mr. BRISTOW,) Cavtry. Song, La Serenata del Marinaro, (first time in America,) (Miss DINGLEY.) Monologue Song—Adam, wie was, (English, Scan—(How can it be love.) (Mr. MAYER.) Violin Solo, Grand Air, Guarnerius, (Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. MACCONKEY.) Duet, Fra Diavolo, (Mr. ATTOMAS and Mr. MACCONKEY.) Duet, Sonnambula, (Mr. ATTOMAS and Mr. MACCONKEY.) Duet, Lucia, (Miss DINGLEY and Mr. MACCONKEY.) Mozart, Solo—Know that my Salamander Lives, (Miss DINGLEY.) Ballad—Ah! mary, and Tamaulie, (Mr. ATTOMAS.) Jean Chouan and Alpenrose, Scotch Ballad—Down the Burn, Davy, Love, (Miss DINGLEY.) Duet, Lucia, (Miss DINGLEY and Mr. MACCONKEY.)
Mr. GEORGE F. BRISTOW will preside at the Pianoforte. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

SACRED CONCERT.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3,
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.
On which occasion the following ladies and gentlemen will assist:
Miss C. L. BIRD,
Miss BELLE F. JAYNE,
Miss ANNA PALMER,
Mr. DAVID MIRANDA, Prima Tenor of the Philharmonic Concerts, Astor Place Opera.
Dr. CHARLES GUILMETTE, Baritone.
Mr. E. A. Payne.....Musical Director.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN NOVELTIES,
Under the management of Mr. S. O. WREN,
THE WREN JUVENILE COMEDIANS
Will perform every Evening, and TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoon of this week at 3 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.

FINE ARTS.—OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 363 Fifth, between Broadway and 4th-sts. Fr. RICHARDT'S Exhibition of Paintings of American Scenery. Admission 25 cents; season tickets 50 cents.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S NUMEROUS
LECTURES.
Mr. De CORDOVA, having been honored by numerous friends with a request to repeat a course of lectures for 1859 in this City, takes leave to announce that he will repeat two of his former lectures and give
ONE NEW LECTURE
at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., as follows:
On Money on THURSDAY, Feb. 3.
On The Arabian Nights, (a new lecture,) THURSDAY, Feb. 10.
On Fun, Seriously Considered, THURSDAY, Feb. 17.
Tickets for the Course $1; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evenings of the lectures. Single tickets 50 cents. Each lecture will commence at 8 o'clock.

"MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS."
POSTPONEMENT.
In consequence of the death of a prominent member of his church, Dr. Magoon is unable to fulfill his engagement for Wednesday evening.
The lecture before the Gilletts Young Men's Association, on the above subject is therefore postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock, at the Oliver Baptist Church, West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.
Per order, T. R. MADWAY,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE'S READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE—At Dodworth's Saloon, No. 806 Broadway. These for the evening week will be as follows:
MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock—*Much Ado About Nothing.*
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, at 8 o'clock—*Merchant of Venice.*
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock—*Richard the Second.*
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 346 Broadway; Mr. Crowen, No. 320 Broadway; at the Clarendon Hotel, and at the door. Gold seats (reserved) $1 50, only also to be had at Mr. Crowen's bookstore, 320 Broadway, and at the door.
Tickets will not be sold after the reading has begun, and money will not be taken in lieu of them by the door keepers. An early attendance is solicited.
This course of Readings will be positively the last which Mrs. KEMBLE will give in New-York previous to her retirement from public life.

THE REV. E. H. CHAPIN WILL LECTURE at the Cooper Institute before two literary societies of young men on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1859. Subject—*Social Forces.* Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at D. Appleton & Co's, No. 346 Broadway; Thatcher & Hutchinson's, No. 125 Broadway; Raynor, Dows & Perry's, No. 16 Bowery; Embree & Jacobs', No. 124 Bowery; and at the door.

THE COUNT JOANNES' FIRST DISCOURSE since his return from Europe, will be pronounced THIS EVENING, Feb. 2, at the Hope Chapel No. 718 Broadway. Subject—*The French Empire and its Metropolis, and the Audacious Insult upon the Name and Character of Washington by the Imperial Government at Paris, July 4, 1858.* Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THE ORATOREAN LECTURES—(COOPER Institute, second floor)—On elocution and rhetoric, with several songs and recitations to illustrate their principles, by Professors BRONSON, COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS, continue THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents; two ladies and a gentleman 50 cents.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, New-York, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject given by the audience. Also in Music Hall, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Admittance 15 cents.

LAW LECTURE.—PROFESSOR P. Y. CULLEN will lecture at the University on the *Law of Real Property*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. This lecture is public.

INSTRUCTION

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-st.
The 19th term opens Mon., 24. Pupils received into the family of the Principal. The Institute stages convey pupils residing in distant sections of the City, to and from school. HENRY E. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.
JOHN M. REES, D.D., President.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS,
For practice in
Book-keeping and business affairs,
No. 348 Broadway, (Appleton's Buildings.)
Circulars, with full particulars, on application.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, NO. 548 Broadway, Rev. B. [illegible], A.M., Principal. Philadelphia. Schools, seminaries and colleges supplied with competent teachers, tutors and professors for any department. Particular attention paid to orders for music teachers. Musical references—Dr. Lowell Mason and Professors G. F. Root and G. J. Webb. Teachers of music, drawing and painting, and male teacher of military tactics wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

A CADEMY OF LANGUAGES—NO. 659 BROADWAY.—F. MARTINELLI, PRINCIPAL.—Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 26 East 21st-st., James Weir Mason, New-York, begins February 1st, to receive pupils for any time. Personal instruction, by a Principal and experienced drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

BOOKKEEPING.—DOLBEAR & VOGELSDORFF, No. 659 Broadway, have two private desks vacant, which may be secured this afternoon or evening at only $10 for a full, practical course, to qualify gentlemen to keep books by double entry, in the best New-York houses. Regular terms $30.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 312 4th-st., accessible from every part of the City by railroad and stages, opens on MONDAY, Feb. 7, the third term of its sixteenth academic year. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. HOWLAND AND DAUGHTER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 26th-st. A limited number of pupils received. For particulars, apply at the School or by letter to the Principal.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, NOS. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York. Boarding Department in charge of the Principal. Next term opens Feb. 14. Applicants can see the Principal at any time. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—At Nyack, on the Hudson, will commence a session of 14 weeks on TUESDAY, after the holidays. For catalogues address the Rev. N. D. HANSFORD, President.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Lexington-av., between 45th and 46th sts. Terms moderate.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident or visiting governess; she is fully competent to teach the English, French and music, &c. Advertiser would accept of a situation as music teacher only. Satisfactory references can be given. Address B. S., Box No. 226 Times Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORAL character, who has had experience in teaching, wishes to obtain a situation as assistant. Would like to give lessons in private family. Address Box No. 1, Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY FROM CONNECTICUT desires a situation in some family, where instruction is given in the English branches and music, for which she is competent to teach. The best references can be given. Address Box No. 160 Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, WHO is competent to teach English and music, a situation as lady or resident governess. Address G. L., Post-Office, Brooklyn.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]
GENELLAS OF HERENGODES
NEW
MATINEE SILKS,
[illegible]
PATENT BREAKFAST
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AMERICANS SHIRTS.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1859.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship Kangaroo, from Liverpool on the 19th ult., with four days' later news from Europe, is now about due at this port. She had not been seen at Sandy Hook at the time of going to press.

The attention of Congress, yesterday, centred in a few measures of importance, and the proceedings were interesting. In the Senate, a resolution for the relief of Commodore Paulding, was offered by Mr. Seward, and referred. The bill donating lands to agricultural colleges was then given the preference over prior orders, on motion of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and discussed until the adjournment. In the House, the vote by which the Homestead bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole was reconsidered, and it was passed, after an ineffectual effort to table it, by a vote of 120 against 76. It provides that any person, the head of a family, and duly qualified as a citizen, shall be entitled to enter upon a quarter section of any unappropriated land, and hold the same for actual settlement and cultivation. The Senate French Spoliation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Burlingame, after a few remarks, moved the previous question. A point of order was raised that, as the bill appropriated money, it must be discussed in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker decided the point well taken, and an appeal from his decision was tabled. So the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House soon after adjourned.

Secretary Cobb, having received the revenue returns for the month of January, for which he has been waiting, will make answer probably by to-morrow to the House resolution, calling for his opinion as to the sufficiency of the revenue under the present Tariff system to meet the expenses of the Government. He is understood to be decidedly of the opinion that it will be insufficient, and that either an increase of the Tariff rates on certain articles must be made, or that resort must be had to another large loan. This statement relative to the views of the Secretary is in direct contradiction of the reports which have been circulated, that he is opposed to any interference with the provisions of the present Tariff.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the House opposed to protection and specific duties was held last night, to consider and take action on the Tariff question. The caucus was principally composed of Southern members, though several Northern Democrats were present, and John Cochrane presided. A great diversity of opinion existed as to the proper method of meeting the present pressing emergencies of the Government, but a very general impression prevailed that the estimates were altogether too high, and that measures must be taken to reduce them very materially. Resolutions were finally adopted which declare against any modification of the present tariff, and call for a reduction in the expenditures, and the caucus adjourned until Saturday night, when a general call is to be issued to the Democratic members, and the question of retrenchment is to be debated.

Nothing of special importance occurred in the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, a bill was introduced providing for reports every year from the Governor of the number of pardons granted, with all the documents in each case, and also the number of applications for pardons refused. Another bill introduced vests in the City of New-York the title to the land in the Thirteenth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets. In the Assembly, the bill to repeal the law authorizing parties to suits to be witnesses was considered in Committee of the Whole, and after an animated discussion, the enacting clause was struck out by an emphatic vote, thus killing the bill. The bill to abolish building associations in Kings County was debated, and amended so as to include Erie and New-York. The bill extending the provisions of the Exemption law was also debated, but no action was taken.

The New-York State Anti-Slavery Convention met at Albany yesterday. The attendance was not very large. Addresses were delivered by Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and others of the great guns of the party, in support of the doctrine of State independence, and in advocacy of disunion; and a series of resolutions were discussed, and finally adopted, which denounce the Union as "a covenant with Death" and "an agreement with Hell."

The New-York State Medical Society met at Albany yesterday—it being the fifty-second annual meeting. Among other business transacted, a Committee was appointed to ascertain and report some method calculated to insure more general vaccination throughout the State as a precaution against small-pox.

While we have no further advices from the seat of war in Hayti, our intelligence from several other points of the island is later. Business is universally suspended. The embargo upon the coastwise trade has contributed to this result; while the general anxiety as to the result of the contest was the principal cause of the panic. A large body of troops is said to have advanced under a commander whose name is wanting, from Aux Cayes to the relief of the Emperor. The inhabitants of that vicinity are reported as favoring the revolution. Affairs were quiet at Gonaives and at Cape Haytien. An imperial vessel-of-war had attempted the bombardment of the fort of St. Marc, at the former place, but at too long range to inflict damage. A slight skirmish had also occurred in the same vicinity. The scope of the news corroborates that already received, indicating the probable overthrow of Soulouque.

Latest advices from Northern Mexico state that Governor Garza was preparing to march from Tamaulipas to the assistance of the Liberals. The number of troops under his command is not stated.

The marine losses for January, comprising partial damage to vessels and cargo, as well as total losses, are estimated at one million, six hundred and thirteen thousand, five hundred dollars. Among the heaviest of these losses are those of the ships Flying Fish and Robert Henderson, which went ashore with teas in China; the British ship Mersey, abandoned on fire; the bark Oakland, struck by lightning; the [illegible], foundered off Cape of Good Hope, and the Roebuck, ashore in Boston Bay, which alone amount to over six hundred thousand dollars.

The whole number of steamers upon the Pacific, employed in ocean and river navigation which have been officially inspected by the Supervising Inspector of the Fourth District is 44, comprising an aggregate of 26,529 tons. A list of their names and tonnage and a statement of their condition, is published in another column.

A man named [illegible], with his wife and three of his children, were burnt to death in his house on the outskirts of Allegheny City, Penn., on Monday night. [illegible]

Before the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, the annual report of the City Chamberlain was submitted and referred. The Committee on County Offices was directed to confer with the City authorities as to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street jail property for property owned by the City in Ludlow-street, for the purpose of erecting a jail there. A communication was received from the Justices of the Superior Court asking for better Court-room accommodations. A communication was received from the Comptroller setting forth that much confusion had resulted from the intermingling of the City and County financial affairs, and stating that he had directed that the accounts should be kept separately hereafter. The Board appropriated [illegible] for fitting up the Coroners' offices.

At the meeting of the Board of Governors, yesterday, it was decided to open a quarry south of the Lunatic Asylum, from which to obtain stone for the erection of the wing which is to be added to that institution. Dr. Bruenninghausen submitted a resolution directing the exclusion of females hereafter from Bellevue Hospital, at the hours of prescription, and of performing surgical operations. It was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, and will probably be carried into effect.

A member of the gang known as the "Hammersley-street Gang," named Mike O'Brien, was shot accidentally last evening by a German butcher named Ford, at his shop, No. 202 Varick-street. O'Brien, in company with two other members of the same gang, entered the shop, and helped themselves from a keg of pickled onions. Ford asked them for pay, when they commenced to abuse him, and one of them attempted to rob the money-drawer. Ford then attempted to eject them from the premises, but they attacked him in concert, and he found it impossible. He then seized a loaded gun which he had behind the counter, and attempted to intimidate them, but they seized hold of it, and in the struggle for its possession it was discharged, the load taking effect in O'Brien's side, inflicting a wound which it is thought will result fatally. O'Brien's companions then fled, and Ford was taken into custody.

A very remarkable case yesterday demanded the attention of one of the Coroners. At an early hour in the morning a woman was found lying nearly dead on the pavement in Vandewater-street. She proved to be the wife of a printer, and from the bruises found upon her, one of three things was deemed certain—that she had been thrown out of the window of her room, the room being on the third floor; that she had thrown herself out, or that she had fallen out accidentally. There was evidence going to show the possibility of her having come to her death in either of the ways named. The Jury, in their verdict, however, attributed the death to accident.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Education was held yesterday, at which a communication, signed by fifty persons, was presented, preferring charges, based upon rumors, against Ex-Alderman Clark, Principal of Public School No. 13. Mr. Clark is accused of conniving with some unknown person to make (in a surreptitious manner) between sixty and seventy pupils of Public School No. 13, members of the Mercantile Library Association, so that they could vote the "regular" ticket at the late election. The matter was referred to a Special Committee for investigation.

The General Markets yesterday were inactive for Cotton and Breadstuffs. Groceries were in demand. Provisions were less freely dealt in. A fair inquiry prevailed for Naval Stores, Oils, Tobacco, Whisky and Leather. Freights were less active.

The Belly Grant and French Intrigues in Central America.

The *Arabia's* advices show that steady progress is making in the organization of the Company for the construction of a ship canal across the Isthmus under the Belly grant. We cannot help thinking that this matter receives, at the hands of our people as well as Government, far less attention than it deserves. As we stated in a recent article upon this subject, only two grants have ever been made by the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica of this nature;—the first was to American citizens, and the second was to M. Belly and his associates. If the Governments of the Isthmus are permitted to repudiate the first of these engagements, the latter will become valid, and the control of the Isthmus transit may pass into the hands of a French company, backed by the French Government, and sustained by the active intervention of French frigates in those waters.

It has been too hastily assumed by our people, and too rashly credited by our Government, that this French project was conceived by M. Belly alone, and that it has been prosecuted solely and exclusively as a private undertaking. We have very substantial reasons, based upon the perusal of unpublished documents, for believing this to be a very great mistake. We have no doubt it will finally appear that the scheme originated with M. Marcoleta, formerly Minister of Nicaragua to the United States;—and that it was intended by him as a means of avenging himself upon the Government and the people of this country for personal slights received at their hands. It will be remembered doubtless that the Government of Nicaragua was requested by Mr. Webster, then Secretary of State, to recall their Minister, on the ground that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming both a Minister and a gentleman. The Government of Nicaragua, in reply to Mr. Webster's communication, desired to know the specific grounds on which the removal was requested, that it might determine for itself whether the requirement of removal should be complied with or not. When this reply reached the Government of the United States, Mr. Edward Everett was filling the place made vacant by the death of Mr. Webster. Mr. Everett informed the Government of Nicaragua that it was quite sufficient for them to know that the presence of Mr. Marcoleta, as Minister, was objectionable here, and that this Government was not bound to furnish reasons therefor. All further diplomatic intercourse was then refused to Mr. Marcoleta. He was not recalled, but was appointed to France, England, and Europe generally, and left for Paris to fulfill the purposes of his mission, threatening vengeance against the United States, its institutions and people, and the American, Atlantic, and Pacific Ship Canal Company in particular. His boasts that he would be heard of again in this country were open and frequent, and couched in language always offensive.

This gentleman was an old acquaintance and personal friend of Louis Napoleon. They became known to each other when the present Emperor was an exile from France, and Marcoleta was a refugee from Spain, because of his complicity in the Spanish revolution, during which period he acted as clerk to a Colonel in the army of Don Carlos. When Napoleon became Emperor, and Marcoleta a Minister to his Court, without salary, or even the hope of it, Napoleon III. settled upon him an *annual pension*, on which, since his advent to Paris, he has been living, and *still lives*.

It will be observed, that M. Marcoleta had a double inducement to interfere prejudicially to the interests of citizens of the United States in a transit franchise across the Isthmus of Nicaragua, in the hostility which he felt against the Government of the United States in imposing upon him a public disgrace, and in the annual stipend which was furnished him by the Emperor of the French. We have reliable evidence for saying that he had repeated consultations with the Emperor as to the best mode of preventing citizens of this country from opening and establishing the Nicaragua transit. He pictured the grasping disposition of the Yankees—declared their object to be the monopoly of the [illegible] to themselves and the exclusion of the rest of mankind, and the eventual absorption of all Central America into the American Union. He succeeded in arousing the prejudices or the fears of the Emperor, and this advantage he followed up by proposing to M. Belly to secure the coöperation of some French Banking firm of notoriety, and then to make an application to the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua for a grant, which he, Marcoleta, would cause to be made to them. Months before M. Belly left for Central America, Marcoleta wrote to his Government and that of Costa Rica urging upon them an immediate compliance with the proposition of Belly, as the sure and only means of preventing American population, the spread of American influence in and their absorption of the Isthmian powers. So delighted was the man with his achievement that he could not retain the gratification he felt at having, as he supposed, eradicated all American interests from Nicaragua. He wrote to divers persons here in his confidence, boasting of his success in being revenged upon the American Government and people—that the French Emperor had heartily entered into his plans—and that hereafter Nicaragua and Costa Rica could repose with confidence upon French protection against American aggression. From all this it follows that Marcoleta has, upon repeated occasions, uttered and written what is willfully false, with the intention to deceive his Government and his friends, or that M. Belly, in his mission to Central America, was the *protégé* of Napoleon, and acted, if not under his advice, at least with his knowledge, concurrence, approbation and pledge of protection. That the latter is true there is little room for doubt, in view of other facts in the case.

When M. Belly arrived at San Juan del Norte he learned that the Cass-Yrissari Treaty had been submitted to the Constituent Assembly of Nicaragua for their ratification. Well knowing that, should that treaty be ratified, there would be an end to his hopes of procuring a Canal contract, he immediately caused his arrival to be announced in the State paper of Nicaragua, *El Centro Americano*, of the 11th April, in the following terms:

> "We announce the arrival of the distinguished publicist, Señor Belly, who will leave immediately for the interior. His being a caballero and a Frenchman of such distinction causes us to conceive the most exalted hopes of a speedy change in these regions. You cannot believe the rejoicing which the arrival of M. Belly has caused, nor fail to perceive that this is the first testimony of a French intervention of that nation so noble and generous, which, as the protector of the West, appears resolved no longer to tolerate, as in the name of civilization she has a right to do, that the Yankees shall so insolently break the social laws, even to the legalizing of filibusterism, that execrable modern piracy which hardly would have raised its head in the dark ages."

This language, published in the only official State paper of Nicaragua, establishes three facts: *First*—That M. Belly did not represent himself to be, or pretend to be, a private subject, soliciting a contract for the purposes of private gain. *Second*—That he was the representative, or *quasi* representative, of the French Government. *Third*—That he came to promise not only French intervention and protection in behalf of Nicaragua, but a protection and intervention *adverse to the Government and people of the United States*, and the rights which her citizens had previously acquired under and by virtue of a solemn contract.

But there is additional testimony on this point. On the 25th of March, 1858, the Cass-Yrissari Treaty was confirmed by the Constituent Assembly, and before the pompous and insulting announcement of the actual arrival of M. Belly was made public. The day following, President Martinez was waited upon by General Lamar, the American Minister, and his Secretary of Legation, who tendered to him his congratulations, which the President accepted; a few days thereafter a special bearer of dispatches was appointed to go to the City of Washington, to whom President Martinez delivered a packet of papers, telling him to hurry on as speedily as possible, as he bore with him the destinies of the State. Thus, General Lamar and the bearer of dispatches both believed that the latter conveyed the ratified treaty to the United States Government. Both were, we will not say outwitted, but deceived. On the 4th April the following announcement was made in the State paper, *El Centro Americano*:

> "The Treaty which was signed at Washington on the 6th November last by General Cass and Señor Yrissari, was ratified by the constituent power on the 25th of March last, by a majority of 16 to 5. This business is of sufficient importance to occupy vividly the minds of the Nicaraguans. Every one understands that an entirely new era is opened to the country, for which it is necessary to prepare ourselves if we do not wish to remain very backward in the career of progress."

Now it must be remembered that the State paper was then and now is under the control of President Martinez, and the announcement which we have quoted shows that after the ratification of the treaty he still approved of it, as he had before approved of it, by sending it to the Assembly for confirmation—and yet it was not returned to the United States Government. And why not? The arrival of M. Belly had been ascertained, and the motives, powers and purposes with which he came had long before been communicated by M. Marcoleta. Does any man believe that any mere private French tourist, clothed with no diplomatic powers, and wholly unauthorized to speak on the part of the French Government, could have stayed the hand of Martinez from returning a ratified treaty to the United States, especially when it is considered that the Government of Nicaragua knew nothing and had heard but little of M. Belly? Are Governments in the habit of being thus swayed? And yet the proof is abundant that to the persuasions of M. Belly alone and his offers of French protection, are we indebted for the failure to return that treaty.

From San Juan del Norte, M. Belly proceeded first to San José, in Costa Rica. Shortly after his arrival there, on the 11th April, a public dinner was given to General Jerez, who was there with the Salvador Commissioner, Colonel Negrete, to regulate the conditions of the boundary settlement between Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At this dinner M. Belly was present, and made a speech, in which he employed the following language in speaking of the Cass-Yrissari Treaty, and its ratification by the Constituent Assembly:

> "When I heard of the arrival here of the Nicaraguan Minister, (Jerez,) I was filled with lively hopes; they were, however, a little embittered by the notice of an unfortunate act which arrived at the same time, (the ratification of the treaty.) Nevertheless, when a people seriously desires it, they can always erase from their annals an unfortunate page."

Is this the language and tone of a tourist? Who were the other speakers at this public dinner, as related with all the importance of large type in the Government paper, the *Cronica de Costa Rica* of the 14th April, 1858? They were the Minister of Relations of Costa Rica, Don Narciso Toledo, General Maximo Jerez, the Salvador Commissioner, Colonel Negrete, and the President of Costa Rica, Don Juan Rafael Mora. On the [illegible] April M. Belly proceeded to Rivas, in Nicaragua, accompanied by all the aforesaid dignitaries, where they met Martinez and where the infamous Belly contract was signed, to which were appended the insulting declarations of Mora and Martinez against the honor and good faith of the Government of the United States. Who believes that this insult to the United States was gratuitous on the part of Nicaragua, relying upon her own strength or that it was offered at the instigation of a mere private tourist, without diplomatic character? On the contrary, who does not know that no such insult would have been offered by Nicaragua and Costa Rica unless they felt themselves secure of the protection of France, England and Sardinia, which had been so lavishly promised to them by M. Belly.

From the day when M. Belly entered Nicaragua until the day of his departure he indulged in incessant denunciation and vituperation of the Government and people of the United States, and seemed to be satisfied with the grant of no privilege to himself unless it were given on the annulment or repudiation of some prior grant to citizens of this country. In all this he received the plaudits of the officials of Central America, which culminated on the 23d April in the official announcement in the *Centro-Americano*, that the Executive had insuperable objections to the Cass-Yrissari Treaty. Who and what influences caused this sudden change in the mind of the Government of Nicaragua?

After the return of M. Belly to France, the columns of every newspaper to which he had access were made vocal with criminations of the United States Government, its filibustering tendencies and its want of good faith, and the power of the French Government was invoked to intervene between this country and the absorption of Central America. The censorship which the Emperor exercises over the Press in France is well known, and violent denunciations of this country could not be so often repeated except with his tacit concurrence.

We have much more evidence to offer, positive as well as circumstantial, in support of our postulate that the Emperor of France has intervened in Central American affairs with a view to check the progress of American influence in that quarter of the world; but we forbear. Enough has already been offered to satisfy the doubts and the scruples of the most unbelieving. We alluded last week to the vested rights acquired by our own citizens long anterior to the contract of M. Belly. If this Government, as it should do, insists on and maintains those rights, we have nothing to fear from French intervention. Whether the Government will or not employ the necessary means for this purpose in accordance with the Message of the President, and the manifesto of General Cass of 25th of July last, is yet to be learned, and we hope that decision will not come too late.

Dangerous Instruments of Protection.

The English papers, a few months ago, contained an account of a shocking accident, which had resulted from the employment of firearms by a timid gentleman as a protection against burglars. A clergyman of the established Church, whose parsonage was situated in a rural district, had been very much alarmed by reading accounts of burglaries committed in various places, and, as a means of security, he provided himself with a revolver. Sitting in his study late one night, he heard footsteps under his window, and, thinking there might be a burglar prowling around his house, he opened the door, and, to let the intruder know he was armed, he fired his revolver in the darkness without, and, hearing no more noise, he returned to his study. The next morning, the corpse of one of his friends and neighbors was found lying near his door with a bullet in his brain.

A very similar accident occurred in this City on Monday morning, the particulars of which were reported in full yesterday. A timid pawnbroker, hearing his basement window opened, jumps out of bed, seizes his revolver, and, throwing up his bedroom window, calls out to know "who's there." His servant-girl, who had risen at her usual hour, puts her head out of the basement window to see who was calling, when the pawnbroker, without waiting a moment to see who it is, fires off his revolver and puts two bullets into the neck of his luckless servant.

Of course there was no design to inflict any injury upon any one in either of these cases. But it would be hardly safe to bring in a verdict of nobody to blame. There is no law to prevent men from carrying weapons necessary for their defence about their persons, nor from keeping revolvers, or any other kind of firearms, in their houses to protect them against burglars. But every man should be held responsible for the harm he may do by the improper use of such instruments of destruction. It will never do to permit men in a tremor of alarm to fire off revolvers, killing and maiming their friends and the members of their household, without holding them responsible for the injuries they inflict. Timid and nervous people, who are so wholly lacking in self-possession as to fire pistols indiscriminately at anybody and anything when they are alarmed, are clearly not fit to be trusted with firearms for any purposes. Such a head of a family becomes a more dangerous and formidable person, with a revolver in his hand, than any burglar. He is liable at any time to shoot his wife or children, or even himself, in his paroxysms of fear, and, instead of a protector to his family, he is a person of whom they should be in constant terror. The shocking affair in Third-avenue should serve as a wholesome and timely warning to all timid gentlemen who keep firearms at the head of their beds not to use them until they are sure there is absolute necessity for them, or they may, like the unhappy pawnbroker, be horror-struck on finding they put a bullet through the head of a member of their own household. In a burglar-infected City like New-York, a revolver is a very convenient piece of furniture to have in the house; but, like spirit-lamps, and other explosive means of illumination, unless it can be handled by discreet hands and with proper care, it will be much more prudent to run the risk of being robbed, and trust to the Police for protection.

The Cumberland Coal Company's Case.—In The Times of Jan. 13, in the course of an article upon the careless and dishonest manner in which the affairs of our moneyed corporations are conducted, we referred, by way of illustration, to some developments then lately made of the dealings of Mr. Sherman in the affairs of the Cumberland Coal Company. Mr. Sherman thought it expedient to bring a libel suit against the proprietors of The Times for the article in question, laying the damages done to his character thereby at $50,000.

Meantime, the counsel of the Cumberland Coal Company have moved upon their complaint for an injunction restraining Mr. Sherman and his corporation of straw—the [illegible] Coal Company—from disposing of the property sold by the Cumberland Company, under advice and management of Sherman to Sherman himself. That motion was resisted upon the answer of defendant and additional affidavits on their behalf. The decision of the Court will enable our readers to judge, in some degree, how far our comments upon the case were justified.

Mr. Justice Davies in his opinion declines to discuss the question whether actual fraud was intended by Sherman & Co. in their dealings with the Company, and rests his decision granting the injunction upon the higher and stronger ground that such dealings as are alleged in the complaint and admitted by the answer are in and of themselves illegal and void, whatever may be the actual motive or intent. A purchase of corporate property by a director intrusted with the duty or responsibility of making the sale, is a thing so contrary to public policy, and so dangerous to the just administration of trusts, that the law will not permit the double-dealing director to sustain his bargain even by proof of actual personal good faith. Whatever his purpose was, he must disgorge. This is in brief the view taken by the Court of such dealings as are admitted by the answer of Mr. Sherman.

The opinion of Mr. Justice Davies is able and learned; and is sustained by that full and elaborate reference to adjudged precedents, by which his opinions are distinguished. An abstract of it is given in another column, and will repay perusal by all who are interested to see how fully the law protects stockholders against the acts of grasping and speculating trustees.

Honors to Paul Morphy.

It could hardly be expected that this country, never backward to recognize the genius of her children, at least after it has commanded recognition abroad, should overlook the conquest of the world of chess by a young American Alexander. It is true that as the Macedonian hero stopped short of India in his great career, so the young Morphy, after laying Europe at his feet, is still vaguely defied by an alleged Ram Ghuddar something, who is published to mankind as the most wonderful living votary of the goddess Caissa. But this new Porus must come to Paris if he wishes to be admitted in the hierarchy of the royal game; and, meanwhile, Paul Morphy is virtual Pope.

The New-York Chess Club have determined so to hail him, and at their meeting on Monday night set on foot a subscription for purchasing and presenting to Paul I. a splendid set of chessmen in silver and gold, now to be seen at Messrs. Tiffany's, in Broadway, and originally manufactured for display at the Crystal Palace exhibition. The price at present asked for this magnificent little alley is $1,000, and the Club intend to mount it upon a true "Field of the Cloth of Gold," by providing a board of equal elegance. They will also strike a medal in gold, (more carefully superintending the die, we trust, than was done in the case of the medal so recently issued in honor of Paul by some enterprising friends of the game,) and they have accepted the offer of the American Watch Company to prepare an elaborate watch of the highest character for the young general who "takes no note of time" but by the loss of his opponent's games.

The movement is thoroughly legitimate, and does honor to all concerned in it.

The Reverend J. L. Hatch.—The *Tribune* has apparently thrown out a drag-net for scurrilous personal abuse of the Editor of the Times. Its latest catch is an advertisement of the very Reverend J. L. Hatch, which it has fished up from the congenial columns of the *Herald* and displayed in full for the edification of its readers. We hope they enjoy reading these libels as much as the editor of the *Tribune* enjoys publishing them. Mr. Hatch complains that we refused to publish something sent to us to prove that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church in good and regular standing. Mr. H. has never yet succeeded in telling the whole truth in any attempt we have ever known him make:—it is not at all singular, therefore, that in this instance he should suppress the reason we gave him for not publishing the article in question,—namely, that he had threatened us with libel suits and other enormities as a means of compelling compliance with his wishes. He was told that he must take his choice between law and letters,—but that we could not indulge him in the luxury of both. If he will now only fulfil his long-standing menaces and give us a chance in Court to show his real clerical standing and position to the public at large, he will leave us nothing further to desire. As he seems anxious, however, to have this point in his case understood, we will add that he is still a member of Dr. Cheever's Church, simply because the Church in Brooklyn to which he applied declined to receive him.

The Revolution in Hayti.

By several arrivals at the Eastward, we have dates from Port-au-Prince to Jan. 9, from Aux-Cayes to the 6th, Gonaives to the 12th, and Cape Haytien to the 14th.

The British brig *Sylphide* at Holmes' Hole, from Port-au-Prince on the 5th, reports that at that date the two armies, commanded respectively by the Emperor Faustin, and Gen. Geffrard, are only three miles apart, and that intelligence of a battle was momentarily expected. Gen. Geffrard, according to this representation, had 6,000 men, while Soulouque had but 3,000. The brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-au-Prince, Jan. 9, reports that not many collisions had taken place up to the time of his sailing. Soulouque had advanced as far as Marc with his army, and it was suspected he would march upon St. Marc's shortly. An engagement had taken place previously, but there was no reliable information as to who was victor. There were about forty wounded in Port-au-Prince of the Emperor's troops. The people in Port-au-Prince appear all in favor of Geffrard. The South apparently stands neutral. The Emperor had made a call for arms, but could not raise a hundred men. It was said in Port-au-Prince that Aux Cayes and Jacmel had rose in favor of Geffrard, but the information was not thought reliable. The Emperor's forces do not exceed 3,000 men, and it is the opinion that Gen. Geffrard will succeed.

Business at Jeremie was nearly suspended, also at Port-au-Prince, on account of there being an embargo on all coasting vessels.

The brig *Eolus*, which left Gonaives on the 12th, arrived at Tarpaulin Cove on the 31st. The Captain reports that Gonaives, up to the 12th inst., when he sailed, was quiet. On the 7th there was a slight bombardment of the port of St. Marc's, by a brig-of-war belonging to the Emperor; there were but a few rounds discharged; the brig not being near enough to do execution, the shot took no effect. About the same time there was a slight skirmish back of St. Marc's; some few lives lost and a few horses; both parties then retired. The business at the port seems to be at a stand. General Geffrard is posted within 60 yards of the Emperor's forces, divided by a small mound. The inhabitants of Gonaives are all in arms, ready to meet the result. The principal parts of the island have proclaimed Hayti a Republic, and the general opinion is that things will soon be settled in General Geffrard's favor.

The revolution had spread to Aux Cayes, and General —— started from Aux Cayes about the 28th December for the seat of war, Port-au-Prince, with about 6,000 troops to join the Emperor Soulouque. The masses on the north side of the island, about Aux Cayes, appeared to be in favor of General Geffrard.

The commander of the schooner *Maria L. Davis*, from Cape Haytien, Jan. 14, states that he could not gain any definite information in regard to the revolution. Had not heard of any battles. The inhabitants were daily expecting to hear of an engagement, and seemed to be generally in favor of Geffrard, though not openly. Business dull owing to the revolution, which had spread all over the island.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

Palmer's News Room has additional advices from Hayti, received by brig *Monticello*, at Tarpaulin Cove, from Port-au-Prince, 9th inst. But few collisions had taken place thus far between the Imperial troops and the insurgents. Soulouque had advanced as far as Moro, and was meditating a march upon St. Marc. A conflict had taken place between [illegible]

[illegible]

Singular Case.

A MAN CHARGED WITH THROWING HIS WIFE OUT OF A THIRD-STORY WINDOW—CORONER'S INQUEST AND RELEASE OF THE HUSBAND.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a Fourth Ward Policeman found a woman lying senseless on the sidewalk in front of No. 44 Vandewater-street. She was in her night clothes and unable to give any account as to how she came there. [illegible]

[illegible]

The deceased was 29 years of age, and a native of Ireland. On the rendition of the verdict the husband was released from custody.

European Movements.

Extract of a private letter dated

Bremen, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1859.

The political horizon this side of the Atlantic is just at this moment particularly dark and threatening. [illegible]

France and Austria are at variance, and the rumor to-day that Baron Hubner has received his passports. [illegible]

In the meantime, the Press is discussing the relative strength of the navies of England, France and the United States, and your recent article in the Times upon the same subject, is quoted here in private and political circles, and is admitted to be the most able résumé that has appeared. It is copied into all the leading English papers, and translated by the journals on the Continent.

Last night a grand ball was given at the palace in honor of the young Prince of Wales, and several presentations were made on the occasion; those on the part of the Americans, Minister were, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bacon, and Miss Fanny Brown, of your City.

Respectfully yours.

Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents.—The annual report of the Managers, to the Legislature, has been printed. This institution, situated at Rochester, has proved itself useful and successful in a high degree. At the commencement of the year it had 346 inmates,—at the close, 386. Received, 171; discharged, 131. The House is full, and more than full. The Managers ask the Legislature to furnish means for the erection of another wing, and to extend the space within the inclosure. There is a farm of some forty or fifty acres attached to the Refuge, the products of which, in the past year, are valued at $1,136 57. The Treasurer's report shows the expenditures for the past year to have been $41,[illegible]. The amount received from the State Treasury was $41,200. Amount received for boys' labor, $[illegible]. Girls are not received. The report notices, appropriately, the death of the President of the Board, the Hon. F. F. Backus, a man whose benevolence and public spirit entitle him to honorable remembrance.

Concert.—Miss Dingley announces her second annual concert for to-night, at the Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Mr. Mayer, Mr. MacCorkey, Mr. A[illegible], and Mr. George F. Bristow will assist Miss Dingley.

"Hiawatha."—The production of Mr. Robert Stoepel's grand romantic symphony is deferred until Monday, the 21st. Additional rehearsals have rendered this delay necessary.

New Music.—The busy press of Messrs. Wm. Hall & Son has just issued some interesting new musical works. They are arrangements from, and variations on, the melodies of some of W. V. Wallace's most popular songs and ballads, made by that prince of arrangers, Mr. Chas. Grobe. [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] Street Commissioner's [illegible] ... [illegible]

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE BOWERY—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the Bowery, in the neighborhood of Spring-street. Four buildings were partly burned and their contents damaged. The total loss is estimated at [illegible], and is mainly covered by insurance. The fire originated in the fancy-goods store of THOMAS PHILLIPS, No. 166½ Bowery, and in a short time the contents of the store and the whole upper part of the building were burned. The loss of Mr. PHILLIPS is stated at [illegible]. Insured $1,000 in the Brooklyn, $1,000 in the Hamilton, and $1,200 in the New-York Equitable Insurance Company. The flames extended to No. 166 Bowery, occupied by THOMAS ROBJOHN as a jewelry store and dwelling. Mr. ROBJOHN puts down his loss at [illegible], which is covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. The building belongs to the estate of R. HADLEY, and is damaged [illegible], insured for $1,600 in the United States Insurance Company. The flames next extended to No. 164, occupied by Mr. HADLEY as a crockery store. Fortunately, very trifling damage was done to the building or the stock of crockery, beyond considerable breakage of the latter through hasty removal. To the cigar store of JOHN H. COLLINS, No. 160, considerable damage was done. In the upper part of the building Mr. COLLINS and family lived, and on his stock and furniture he lost about [illegible]. Insured $1,000 each in the Rutgers and Hamilton Insurance Companies. Part of the same building, known as No. 169½, is occupied by JOHN ARBER as a bookstore and dwelling. His furniture and stock came in for a share of damage—the damage, however, being principally by water. Insured [illegible] in the Bowery Insurance Company. The building was damaged [illegible], and is insured for $1,200 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company. The origin of the fire is unknown. A policeman first discovered flames jutting out through the roof and gave the alarm. As the buildings were principally of wood, and very old, the belief is that a deliberate attempt was made to burn them in order to get them out of the way.

THE "SCHOLASTIC UNION OF THE SEXES."—Last night, Professor DEANE, of the Polytechnic Institute, delivered a lecture before the Washington Literary Association, at Clinton Hall, on the *Scholastic Union of the Sexes*. In common with others of the present day, Mr. DEANE is of opinion that it is most desirable that, from the infant school to the college, the two sexes should be educated together, just as they are reared together in the family relation, under the paternal roof. He commenced, last night, by stating that this scholastic union of "young men and maidens" was one of the most important subjects that could engage the attention of mankind. Of course opinions would conflict, and the proposition would meet with much opposition, as every change connected with the moral, intellectual, and physical education of the young had always met with. By dogged adherence to the narrow-minded prejudices of old habitudes, the god-like faculties of our being had ever been cramped and crushed. The best minds were in favor of this union of the sexes for scholastic purposes, at the seminary and at college. HORACE MANN, the renowned President of Antioch College, had written earnestly in favor of it; so had that eminent female writer of England, CATHERINE [illegible]. Why should not the school be like the family, where the sexes were reared together, or the Church, where they worshipped together? The young men would lose their roughness and rude bearing by constant contact with the cultivating and refining influence of female society, and young ladies, also, would be much improved by being educated with boys. They would become more ladylike and polite. The idea of educating them apart originated in the same mistake that produced monasteries and nunneries,—an absurd notion that such establishments were conducive to male and female virtue. But experience proved that the union of the sexes from infancy, pursuing the same studies, animated by the same desire to excel, was productive of the most beneficial results. The lecturer enforced his ideas upon this subject at some length, and apparently to the satisfaction of his audience.

THE FALLEN STATE ARSENAL.—A report, prepared by a Committee of Architects and Builders, setting forth the following as the causes of the falling in of the roof of the new State Arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has been presented to the Legislature by the Adjutant-General: "That said building was put up with a haste inconsistent with the safety of a structure of its magnitude. That in consequence of this, the walls were perfectly green (the mortar not having set) when the roof was put on. That the timber had no time to season before being put together. That in one of the principal king bolts, [illegible] inches in diameter, we discovered a flaw, extending through more than three-fourths of its sectional area, the bolt being torn in the defective place. That, in the effort to erect the building with the greatest possible economy, every part of the structure had been reduced to the minimum strength required, which fact tended to make it insufficient in case of an extraordinary combination of unfavorable circumstances, such as, 1. The piling on of a large quantity of plaster on the day previous to the occurrence of the accident. 2. The high wind on the night of the accident. 3. The greenness of the timbers and walls. 4. The breaking of one of the principal king bolts."

LIGHT WEIGHT IN COAL.—The presentation of a resolution by Councilman VAN TINE to the Board of Councilmen, requiring an investigation into the manner in which coal is sold in small quantities, and looking to the adoption of some measure by which those who are obliged to purchase in small quantities, and who have no means of ascertaining whether they are cheated or not, might be protected, gave very general satisfaction at the time, as it was supposed something would be done. But as the subject has been allowed to sleep ever since, the belief is becoming general that the dealers have been buttonholing the members, and that, as is the case with many other proposed reforms, nothing more will be heard of it until the near approach of another election, unless the people keep it alive by continual petitioning.

OUR DEFENCES.—A sailor writing to the *Journal of Commerce* in favor of the petition presented by Mr. SEWARD to Congress, setting forth that New-York and Brooklyn are destitute of defences against foreign invasion, says that vessels of an enemy could now pass in by way of Sandy Hook, through the deep channel known as "Gedney's," and thence through the Swash Channel, and anchor in the great New-York Ship Channel, between the Narrows and Sandy Hook, by the way of the "*Southwest Spit*," and be out of reach of any gun-shot from Sandy Hook, Staten Island or Long Island, and, of course, the batteries at the Narrows.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following Directors were elected yesterday by the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company: Messrs. Sidney Mason, Frederick De Peyster, George N. Bowell, Samuel S. Bowman, Waldo Hutchins, John E. Hall, A. Goldsborough Jones, John Q. Jones, William H. Macy, Charles H. Marshall, Richard Mortimer, Leonard [illegible], Francis A. Livingston. Inspectors of Election for 1860—Messrs. Robert Goelet, Jose V. Onativia, Ebenezer Collamore.

CELEBRATION OF WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—It is stated that the Order of United Americans in this City are making extensive preparations for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birth day. They have already secured the Academy of Music, and the services of the Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, as the orator of the day.

THE EFFECT OF DRINKING ANYTHING SOFT.—The two brothers GEOGAN, from Ireland—MARTIN and JOHN—appeared with their wives in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and made complaints against each other, all of which went to show that they had been quarreling on Sunday last, and that, after the two male GEOGANS had beaten each other awhile, they fell to thrashing each other's wives. One of the GEOGANS was asked whether he had not been drinking, and he replied that he had taken nothing hard. He was then asked if he had drunk anything soft; to

[illegible]

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—[illegible]

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-THIRD-STREET.—The alarm of fire in the Second District, at a few minutes after [illegible] yesterday morning, was occasioned by the burning of the frame building No. 243 West Thirty-third-street. The building was occupied by JOHN McCABE as a liquor store. The entire stock and fixtures, valued at $600, was burned, but is covered by insurance. The damage to the building was $600, and is insured. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE OLIVER-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—This School celebrated its Forty-Second Anniversary, last evening, by appropriate exercises held in the Church with which it is connected. Messrs. JOSEPH HOXIE, LUCIUS HART and others made addresses. Dialogues, singing and declamations by the young ladies and gentlemen; after which oranges and Christmas cakes were passed around, greatly to the delight of the little ones.

BURNING CASUALTY.—BERNARD MAXWELL, a laborer, employed in the iron foundry, No. [illegible] East Fifteenth-street, was dreadfully and probably fatally burned on Monday afternoon. As he was carrying a ladle of molten iron he accidentally stumbled, and the burning metal ran over his body. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—It is stated that the Legislature will be petitioned during the present session by those particularly interested in the New-York Institution for the Blind, for its removal to some more eligible site than it occupies at present.

THE CASE OF SERGEANT BERNEY.—The examination before the Police Commissioners, in the case of Sergeant BERNEY, of the Mayor's Squad, was postponed from yesterday till Friday—the Commissioners from the press of more important business being unable to attend to the matter.

SHERIFF'S FEES.—The aggregate amount of fees paid to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, by order of the Board of Supervisors, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1858, was $22,309 12.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.—Officer TAYLOR, of the Tenth Ward, arrested MARY CROWLEY about 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a shawl worth $15 from the dry goods store of GEORGE BARKS, No. 131 Bowery.

A COUNTY AUDITOR APPOINTED.—The Comptroller has appointed ISAAC P. OLMSTEAD County Auditor in the Bureau of County Accounts, lately created by the Board of Supervisors. The salary of the office is $1,500 per annum.

POSTPONEMENT.—The Rev. Mr. MAGOON'S lecture before the Gillette Association, announced for to-morrow evening, has been postponed in consequence of Dr. M.'s necessary absence. It will be delivered on Thursday evening next.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—The receipts of the Niagara Picture of GIGNOUX, on exhibition at GOUPIL'S Gallery, will be donated in part to the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, and not alone for the Child's Hospital, as stated in the advertisements. We make this correction at the request of the First Directress of the latter institution, who desires that others shall share in the expected benefit.

☞ The Home Industrial School, No. 54 Sixth-avenue, acknowledge $3 from "Nancy, Norwalk."

Police Reports.

ROWDY SHOT BY A CITIZEN.—In the early part of last evening three young rowdies connected with a gang of alleged thieves and desperadoes, called the "Hammersley-street gang," entered the butcher shop of HENRY FORD, a German, No. 202 Varick-street, and commenced helping themselves from a cask of pickled onions. After a short time FORD asked them to pay for what they had eaten, when they commenced to banter him, and one of them attempted to rob the money till. FORD then attempted to eject them from his premises, when the trio turned on him, and commenced beating him, and as a last resort FORD ran behind the counter and seized a gun loaded with shot, and thought he would intimidate them. Instead, however, of frightening them, this manœuvre appeared to make them more desperate, and they seized hold of the gun, and a scuffle ensued for the possession of the weapon. During the struggle the gun went off, shooting Mike O'Brien in the side, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. The companions of the wounded man fled, and Officers Mount and Price, of the Eighth Ward, hearing the discharge of the gun, rushed to the spot and arrested Ford. O'Brien was conveyed to his residence in Twelfth-street, where he was attended by Dr. Newman, who states there is but small hopes of his recovery. Ford, it appears, has been robbed several times within a few months, and, about a week ago, had a new cart stolen from the front of his shop. The wounded young man is well known to the Police, and is said to be a hard character. Yesterday afternoon, Detective Bennett arrested one of the same gang to which O'Brien belongs, on a charge of stealing two overcoats, worth $40, from S. F. Burger, No. 384 Washington-street.

ALLEGED BURGLARS ARRESTED.—Officer Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward, yesterday arrested two very genteely-dressed young men, who entered several large stores on Broadway, and on pretence of obtaining addresses, appeared to take surveys of the premises, in order, probably, to enter at night and rob. The officer arrested them, and on their being shown to some of his comrades, one of them was recognized as a young man who had been arrested for burglary a few months since and sentence being suspended on condition that he would leave the City. They will be shown up to day at the Police Head-quarters.

A SCHOOLMASTER ON HIS TRAVELS.—William Burr, a smart youth, has been, for the past two years, teaching school in Canada. He had saved a sum of money, and determined to try his fortune in California. His first step was to consult a friend who had "seen New-York," in order to guard himself against being made a victim of swindlers, on his arrival in the Metropolitan City. His next step was to have a pocket made in his shirt, and his pecuniary savings snugly and securely stowed therein. On arriving in this City Burr put up at Gould's Hotel, in Fulton-street. He soon started out to purchase a ticket for the Golden State. At the corner of Cedar and Greenwich streets he saw "The only California Ticket Office," in and over which George Leon Ward, a man widely known in New-York, exercises supervisory care. Burr entered the office and was most politely received. Making known his wishes he was invited before the high and impressive-looking railing. He asked for a steamer ticket, and Mr. Ward told him $150 was the price, but kindly offered, "seeing it was him," to throw off $15 from the usual price. Having agreed upon the amount to be paid, Mr. Ward exclaimed "Out with your cash." After unbuttoning to get at it, he laid it on the counter. Mr. Ward at once proceeded to count out the price of the ticket, and there the difficulty commenced—Mr. Ward, as young Burr asserts, having overcounted by $50 the amount. He afterwards discovered that he was swindled not only in the overcounting, but that instead of a cabin passage by a first-class steamer, he had been booked for a long passage around the Horn in a sailing vessel. The double imposition was more than he could stand, and he at once made complaint against Mr. Ward. An examination took place, yesterday, before Justice WELSH, which ended in Ward being committed for trial, and the unfortunate complainant committed to appear as a witness.

AN UNTIMELY END.—Some time since Mr. Wheeler, proprietor of the Lafarge House, made a complaint, charging two men named Samuel Prober and D. P. Miller with having swindled him out of $510 borrowed money. Prober represented that he owned $30,000 worth of real estate in this city, and about the same amount in Philadelphia. After obtaining the money they disappeared. A few days since Prober was found in Fonda, brought to this city, and his examination set down for 2 P. M. yesterday, before Justice WELSH. At 1 P. M. yesterday he died, having been taken sick with typhus fever. He was very respectably connected.

AN UNTRUSTY UPHOLSTERER.—John Gans, a German upholsterer, was employed to do some upholstering in No. 135 Fifth-avenue, the residence of Mr. Charles E. Greene, when, watching a fitting opportunity, he opened a bureau drawer and stole some $500 worth of diamond and other jewelry. When arrested he confessed the theft, and told where he had disposed of it. A brooch valued at $300, he sold for $110, a diamond pin he sold for a quarter of its value, and an opal ring worth $75, he made a present to a young German girl, whom he had engaged to marry. He was taken before Justice KELLY and committed for trial.

STOLE A PIG'S HEAD AND DROPPED IT.—Officer Lockwood arrested a boy named Thomas Clarke, on suspicion that he had stolen a pig's head of the value of six shillings. Tommy, when brought before the Police magistrate, denied the charge, and said it was "one of the other boys who had stolen it." The officer felt pretty sure that Tom was the boy who had the pig's head in his possession when he first saw him and several others standing on a Second-avenue corner, but as the pig's head was dropped, and they all ran away as soon as he appeared, he was not positive but that he might have arrested the wrong boy. Thomas was remanded.

NOT AN UNCOMMON TRICK.—Mrs. Lewis, of No. 44 Norfolk-street, yesterday made a trifling purchase at a store in Grand-street, and gave in payment a City bill, as she afterwards declared in an affidavit. The female shop-keeper took the bill, and went to another part of the store to look at the Bank Note Detector. She returned and presented, as the bill she had received, a counterfeit bill of the same denomination. Mrs. Lewis had the woman arrested and taken before Justice STEERS, who held her for examination. This species of fraud is said to be of common occurrence.

NOT A SAFE NAPPING-PLACE.—Anthony Lynch was yesterday enjoying a very pleasant, and, as he supposed, a perfectly safe nap, in a liquor saloon in Washington-street. But on waking up he discovered that a $5 bill had been abstracted from his pocket. His suspicions fell on William Doyle, who was arrested, and the bill found in his trowsers' pocket. Doyle was locked up by Justice KELLY.

[illegible]

CITY CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT—THE COMPTROLLER ON CITY AND COUNTY ACCOUNTS.

The annual report of the City Chamberlain was submitted at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday. The recapitulation of moneys and securities in his hands Jan. 1, 1859, under the control of the Supreme and County Courts, is as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$807,180 00
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.	82,[illegible] 00
United States Trust Co.	21,[illegible] 00
Various securities	10,050 00
Temporary Deposits on interest	46,170 00
Balance, &c.	41,[illegible] 00
Total	$1,004,[illegible] 00

The Board directed the Committee on County offices to confer with the City authorities as to the expediency of exchanging the Eldridge-street Jail property for property owned by the City in Ludlow-street, or so much thereof as is necessary for the purpose of erecting a Jail there.

A communication from the Justices of the Superior Court, representing that the Court-room accommodations were exceedingly inconvenient, and asking that better rooms be provided, was referred to the Committee on Civil Courts.

A communication from the Comptroller in regard to the necessity of separating the accounts and affairs of the County from those of the City, was received. The Comptroller states that he has issued a circular to the Clerks of the County Courts with regard to this subject. He has found it very difficult to determine the line of division in the accounts, and requests the opinion of the Board. The Receiver of Taxes has since the 1st of January, under the direction of the Comptroller, deposited his collections in the County Treasury. The Comptroller says he cannot find that any one has any authority to make remissions and deductions of taxes except the Board of Supervisors, although it has been customary with others besides this Board to do so. The tax-books for the past year are full of errors and have apparently been prepared by incompetent clerks or with a very reprehensible carelessness. The Comptroller says the daily deposits of the Receiver of Taxes, showing the details of collections and calculations of interest and discounts, have not heretofore been subjected to any examination or comparison whatever.

It has been directed that duplicate books of the taxes uncollected on the 1st of January last, one set for the Receiver of Taxes and the other for the County Auditor, be prepared; and it is proposed to direct that the daily reports of the Receiver of Taxes be carefully examined and checked. The communication was referred to the Committee on County Offices, and it was directed that it be printed.

The Board appropriated $500 for fitting up the Coroner's office, and adjourned to Tuesday, 3 P. M.

Governors of the Almshouse.

LUNATIC ASYLUM—FEMALE PHYSICIANS, &C.

The Board met yesterday afternoon, Governor DUGRO presiding. After the reading of the usual requisitions, and the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, a communication was received from Jos. Keene, Superintendent of the Workhouse, announcing the death of Alex. Hill, keeper of that institution. He has occupied that position since the organization of the Board of Governors, and has left nine children who are unable to take care of themselves. Referred to the Committee on Workhouse with power.

The Ferry-masters communicated the circumstances of the late collision between the *Sylvan Grove* and a ferry barge which was on its way to Blackwell's Island. The account accorded in every particular with that already published in the TIMES. It was ordered on file.

Seventy-five dollars were appropriated to enable the children on Randall's Island to celebrate WASHINGTON'S Birthday. The Committee on the Lunatic Asylum recommended the opening of a quarry on the south side of that building, for the purpose of obtaining stone therefrom to build the proposed new wing to the Asylum. They asked for power to proceed with the work, and to procure the necessary materials. The report was adopted.

Governor BERGHMANN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the admission of female physicians at the hours of prescription and operation at Bellevue Hospital be, and is hereby abolished.

It was stated that last Saturday there were about a dozen female physicians present at one of the clinical lectures when three or four male patients were under treatment for hernia. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Bellevue Hospital, and the Board adjourned.

The following is a summary of the weekly statement:

Number remaining in the different institutions, Jan. 22, 1859		8,100
Admitted		1,361
Total		9,461
Died	42	
Discharged	1,176	
Sent to Penitentiary	122	
Sent to State Prison	11	—1,351
Number remaining Jan. 29, 1859		8,140
Increase		30

TOLLS UPON RAILROADS—ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.—The Attorney-General communicated to the Senate last evening his answer to the resolution of that body calling for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the law of 1851, abolishing tolls upon Railroads. The first point of inquiry of the Senate resolution—whether the act abolishing tolls required for its passage the presence of a three-fifths quorum—is put at rest by the Attorney-General, by showing that the act was passed with the presence of this proportion of the legislative body. The remaining branch of the inquiry, whether the Railroad tolls were a part of the revenues of the Canals, so as to come within the constitutional pledge of those revenues, and be placed beyond the control of the Legislature—is elaborately examined by the Attorney-General, and the conclusion was arrived at that there was no constitutional obstacle in the way of the release of the Railroads from the payment of tolls.—*Albany Atlas and Argus.*

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Defiance Salamander Safes. — ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufacturer of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes, for silver plate, &c. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

Prof. J. C. Lane's rooms in the Times Building, No. 41 Park-row, room No. 4, are, in our opinion, the finest and best of any in the United States for the exhibition of models and the sale of patent rights. Inventors and others wishing to dispose of rights, should call without delay.

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BALLOU'S French Yoke Shirts, new style, made to order, and warranted to fit, at less than usual prices, at BALLOU'S Shirt Emporium, No. 409 Broadway.

Newspaper Printing Presses, &c., for Sale.—The subscribers offer for sale one second-hand Double Small Single Large Cylinder Job Printing Machine. One second-hand Adams Job Press, platen [illegible]. One second-hand Single Large Cylinder Printing Machine, with fly-wheel to work by hand, bed [illegible]. Twice [illegible].
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Colt's Pistol, so long considered the *ne plus ultra* of Firearms, is now fairly outdone by this new invention. The simplicity of construction and simplicity of movement are the wonder and admiration of all who have seen them. As was remarked a few days since, by one of our most accomplished commanders, "The man who invented that gun was a benefactor to his race, and the nation that was in possession of such a weapon need never fear even the combined armies of the world, if their cause was just."
Guns and Pistols, carrying from seven to thirty balls. This arm is now on exhibition and for sale, at wholesale and retail, at the Company's depot, No. 237 Broadway, New-York. JOSEPH MERWIN,
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MARRIED.

CHURCH—WATERS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, by the Rev. T. L. Harris, the Rev. M. C. C. CHURCH, of Nashville, Tenn., to Miss M. LOUISE WATERS, daughter of the Rev. Geo. Waters, of Elizabeth, N. J.

BRAUN—HAFF.—On Monday, Dec. 31, by the Rev F. Sizer, LAVINIA FRANCES, eldest daughter of Henry Haff, of Penataquit, to LEWIS S. BRAUN, of Babylon, L. I.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 31, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Alfred T. and Nancy E. Conklin, aged 1 year and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 264 East Broadway. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BARTHOLF.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 31, of disease of the heart, MARGARET JANE, wife of Geo. Z. Bartholf, aged 27 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 228 East 16th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., for interment, to-morrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

SUTHERLAND.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, DOUGLAS, youngest child of the Hon. Josiah Sutherland, aged 5 years, 1 month and 2 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 73 East 27th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WARING.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, of consumption, STEPHEN WARING, aged 57 years.

The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment.

WALLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM G., infant son of James M. and Francis A. Waller, aged 8 months and 12 days.

SAMPSON.—At Huntsville, Alabama, on Monday morning, Jan. 31, MARTHA JAMES, wife of George L. Sampson, of Brooklyn, aged 51 years and 9 days.

Her remains will be brought to this City for interment.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

SMITH.—At North Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 28, RICHARD W. BREWSTER, son of Theodore S. and Susan Smith, aged 17 years, 8 months and 27 days.

ABBEY.—At Rondout, on Sunday, Jan. 30, in the 13th year of his age, LYMAN C., second son of H. G. Abbey, Esq., of this City.

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(Signed) RUSSELL, MAJORS & WADDELL.
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Jan. 25, 1859.

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MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.
The lecture that was to have been delivered to-night, by the Rev. E. L. MAGOON, on the above subject, is unavoidably postponed till TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING. See advertisement, under head of "Lectures."

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And, therefore, no cotemporary sheet can hope to approach the NEW-YORK MERCURY in the beauty and brilliancy of unique and appropriate illustration.
The first picture from Mr. Darley's pencil will appear in the NEW-YORK MERCURY, dated Feb. 19, 1859, in connection with a splendid romance of the sea, by NED BUNTLINE, entitled, SEAWAIF; OR, THE TERROR OF THE COAST. A TALE OF PRIVATEERING IN 1776.

NOW OUT.
THE GREAT BURNS NUMBER
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SCOTTISH AMERICAN JOURNAL,
For Saturday, Feb. 5, containing reports of the Burns Festivals throughout the country. In the same number
THE APOTHEOSIS OF HUMBUG,
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THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

IN THE PICAYUNE FOR THIS WEEK
MAY BE SEEN, MAY BE SEEN
"OUR NATIONAL CLAUDE DUVAL."
BUCHANAN AND CUBA, CUBA AND BUCHANAN.
EVERYBODY ASKS, "SHALL WE HAVE CUBA?"
CUBA, CUBA, CUBA, CUBA, CUBA.
THE PICAYUNE HAS ALL ABOUT IT.
THE VETERAN DISHED UP,
BY FITZ JAMES O'TRIANGLE,
WITH GLORIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
KROUPLE'S STORY; KROUPLE'S PARODY,
IN THE PICAYUNE FOR THIS WEEK.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

TO ADVERTISERS.
The WEEKLY DAY BOOK will go to press this week on THURSDAY EVENING, and all who desire to insert advertisements in it should send them in by Wednesday evening or Thursday morning at the furthest. As an advertising medium, the WEEKLY DAY BOOK has no superior. Price, 15 cents per line each insertion. Liberal deductions to yearly advertisers.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

THE INDEPENDENT.
Among the attractive contents of this week's number of THE INDEPENDENT, will be a new
"STAR PAPER,"
by
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
Subject: "Thornton Parker."
AN ORIGINAL POEM BY THE REV. DR. [illegible].
A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
With numerous other articles on current topics, making a most interesting and attractive number.
For sale by all News Agents.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
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CHURNING BY A NEW PROCESS.
CHURNING BY A NEW PROCESS.
CHURNING BY A NEW PROCESS.
IN TWO MINUTES.
IN TWO MINUTES.
IN TWO MINUTES.
MAKES MORE BUTTER.
MAKES MORE BUTTER.
MAKES MORE BUTTER.
MAKES BETTER BUTTER.
MAKES BETTER BUTTER.
MAKES BETTER BUTTER.
Office in Park Building, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 6. Rights for sale. Exhibited in operation daily, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

BURGDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT [illegible] Burns and Chafes. BURGDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Rheumatism. BURGDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT cures Aches and Pains. BURGDALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT for Burns and Scalds. [illegible] Arnica Liniment for Horses and Cattle. [illegible] on Liniment is made by combining Arnica with a healing and penetrating vegetable oil; for [illegible] it has no equal. Depot No. [illegible] Beekman-st., N. Y.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

HUGHES, DUPUY & GREHANGE,
Have now in store, and offer to the trade on liberal terms, a large and desirable assortment of
FRENCH FANCY GOODS,
FANS OF ALL KINDS, FANCY HAIR PINS, BUTTONS, BELT CLASPS AND BUCKLES, JEWELRY, BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS,
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
&c., &c., &c.
H. W. POWELL (formerly No. 3 Park-row) begs to inform his friends and the Trade that he is now connected with Messrs. HUGHES, DUPUY & GREHANGE, who will continue the importation of
CHINESE FANS,
heretofore carried on by him.
BUSSON'S ACCORDEONS.
A fraudulent use of my name having for a long time past been made use of by various houses engaged in the importation of Accordeons, I feel compelled, in self-defence, to call the attention of dealers to the fact, and to unmask so unworthy a rivalry.
Within my knowledge, Accordeons coming from other manufacturers are daily shipped to the United States and sold as being of my manufacture. I protest formally against such rivalry, and knowing that the products of my manufacture are fully equal to those of any preceding period and of its old reputation, I cannot any longer allow that inferior instruments should be sold as being the product of my manufacture.
PARIS, Jan. 6, 1859. BUSSON.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

THE SUMMER MOON WAS SHINING
All in the purple sky
My wife and I, we tossed about,
And could not close an eye.
I cursed and swore, she scolded too
All through the weary night,
But 'twas enough to vex a saint,
The bed-bugs' savage bite.
You may be sure I certain went
Next morn to LYON'S store,
And home in joyful triumph I
Th' Magnetic Powder bore,
Which quickly slaughtered every bug,
Mosquito, roach and fly.
LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS are warranted to destroy all house and vegetable insects and vermin. Houses, ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, General Family Medicine Depot, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

MUSICAL BOXES.
The undersigned offer for sale a large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 24 tunes, with different accompaniments, and with a variety of
AMERICAN,
French, German and Italian Music, Overtures, Ex[illegible], Polkas, [illegible].
PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

NECK-TIES ONLY.
SMITH & BROUWER,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS of NECK-TIES of EVERY DESCRIPTION. Commencing at 25 cents per dozen. | 36 WARREN-STREET. | This is the only house in America dealing exclusively in NECK-TIES.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!!
Nothing looks worse than unclean teeth, no matter what personal adornment you undergo or toilet requisites you use. If you neglect your teeth all is useless. Now, there is no excuse; for 25 cents a year you can keep beautiful white teeth and a sweet breath, and you avoid injury to the teeth of a child. "Fifteen years'" experience has pronounced THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL POWDER the best extant, submitted to hundreds of dentists, and all declare it innocent and good. Sold by all Druggists.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

THE JENKS UNIVERSAL PRESS!
For pressing meats, tongues, potatoes, turnips, &c.; for squeezing lemons, oranges, grapes, currants, &c. The best and most economical affair you can have in your kitchen. Prices, $1 25, $2, $3. For sale by
STEPH. WM. SMITH,
Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle No. 536 Broadway.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
An examination of
THE ROTARY LOCK,
Now in use by thousands of our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to convince any one of its great advantages over all other locks as to security and convenience. VALENTINE & BUTLER,
No. 257 Broadway.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

HYDROCARBON OIL FOR GAS.
An improved and very rich oil for making gas by the different Portable Gas Machines now in use, as cheap as any oil in market. Made by
DANIEL WADSWORTH & CO.
Oil Manufacturers, No. 227 Pearl-st.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

PURE PORT WINE.
OSBORNE'S pure juice Port Wine for sale in quart and pint bottles, or by the gallon, by
C. E. MENDUM, No. 22 Wall-st.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

PLANTERS, FARMERS, MERCHANTS, &c., will find the WEEKLY DAY-BOOK a large quarto sheet, filled with all the news of the day, and with accurate reports of the Grain, Produce, Cotton, and Cattle Markets, together with the Cattle Markets of Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Terms, $2 per year; two copies for $3; five copies for $8; twenty-one copies $30.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

HORSE OWNERS WOULD DO WELL TO have always on hand a bottle of Dr. TOBIAS' Horse-Liniment. It saves life in case of colic, and is warranted to cure sore throats, sprains, swellings, old sores, bruises, &c., or no pay. Sold in pint bottles, only 50 cents, by the Druggists and saddlers. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

THE BURNS FESTIVAL.
Splendid pictures illustrating the event appears in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER THIS DAY. It is a splendid number. Ready this morning at all News Dépôts.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS, lined and unlined, for cold or wet weather. Protect the hands in all kinds of work; cure chapped hands, salt rheum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth, and snowy white. For sale at all rubber stores and at No. 33 John-st. (up stairs.)

ALSOPP'S EAST INDIA TONIC PALE ALE.—For sale in kegs of 5, 8 and 10 gallons each, at the Wine Vaults No. 22 Wall-st. Samples on draught.
C. E. MENDUM.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND LAUN-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE, HARD-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PRO-

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAM-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND WASH-

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A HOTEL

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMI-

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A QUIET, STEADY

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WO-

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN, A

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH

WANTED—SITUATIONS TOGETHER BY TWO

WANTED—BY A HOST EXPERIENCED GIRL,

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEMALE

GOOD FRENCH AND GERMAN NURSES

MALES.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, (SINGLE,)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A

TO MASTER BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW SMART, ACTIVE MEN, AS

WANTED—A WOMAN IN A GENTLEMAN'S

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN, ON A PER-

WANTED—CASH SALESMAN IN A DRY GOODS

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE BACK PAR-

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE ENGLISH FAMILY, RE-

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN

PERSONAL.

WILL THOSE HAVING THE CARE AND

ANY PERSON HAVING A COPY OF THE

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

One hundred and twenty acres near South Orange, New-Jersey, 1½ mile from Orange Valley, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, with a large house, barn, and other buildings, in good order, well watered and shaded, and a very good orchard of grafted fruit trees. The place is worthy of a family, and is offered for sale or to let on very reasonable terms. Inquire of Mr. E. HASKINS, on the premises, or VAN WINKLE & WILKINS, Auctioneers, No. 47 Pine-st.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF THE

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN THE PLEASANT

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE AT AUC-

FARM FOR SALE—OF ABOUT 15 ACRES,

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE FIRST-CLASS

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON UNION-

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE THREE-STORY

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25

TO MECHANICS, &C.—THE SUBSCRIBER

A GREAT BARGAIN IN BROOKLYN

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND

FOR SALE—ONE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 68 WEST

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE HOUSE AND

FOR SALE OR TO LET—OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., POSSESSION

TO LET—SEVERAL SPLENDID NEW FIVE

TO LET—ONE OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER

TO LET—ONE OR WILL BE LEASED FOR A NUMBER

TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.—

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE SUPERIOR FULL-

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A

BEEKMAN AND SPRUCE STREETS.—TO

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF SIXTY

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., POSSESSION

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED

TO LET—SEVERAL SPLENDID NEW FIVE

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—THE

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, FROM THE FIRST OF

WANTED—A HOUSE PARTLY FURNISHED,

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE IN

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF

COPARTNERSHIP AND REMOVAL.—THE

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERE-

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY

MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO. HAVE THIS

NOTICE.—MR. DOUGLAS SLOANE IS ADMITTED

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED AT

FOR SALE—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY SITUAT-

FOR SALE—AT HASTINGS, ON THE HUDSON,

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT—OR WOULD BE

FOR SALE AT YONKERS, ON THE EAST

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—PLEAS-

AUCTION SALES.

THE HERCULES FOUNDRY AND FIVE

DESIRABLE RESIDENCES ON IRVING-

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON HUDSON

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 4TH, 1850, AT

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF A

SHERIFF'S SALE OF ELEGANT FURNI-

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL

375 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-

175 LOTS SCHOLES ESTATE, BROOK-

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES C. LANE,

PATENTS APPLIED FOR AND NEGOTIATED.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

15 CENTS. 15

15 CENTS. 15

15 CENTS. 15

15 CENTS. 15

15 CENTS. 15

TOWKES' COMPOUND COUGH CREAM.—A certain cure for colds, coughs, sore throat, bronchitis, &c.; possessing invaluable medicinal properties, most agreeably flavored, and composed of purely vegetable ingredients. Put up in 12 and 24 oz. bottles. For sale by all the principal druggists in the United States. Wholesale establishment, No. 103 Broadway.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR

A CARD.—ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, TEACHERS

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-

SCAF-STONE FROM THE MIDDLEFIELD

LIQUOR BOTTLES, BURNISHED GILT

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1859.

OFFICE, NO. 31 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

IRON AND HARDWARE.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

DANCING.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

The following is the official report concerning the present condition of the ocean and river steamers plying in the Pacific, and will interest those who may have occasion to travel in California:

[illegible] made by him in California from May 20 to June 22, 1858.

[illegible]

San Francisco, June 7.—Steamer *New-World.* This river steamer was inspected by me, and was found strong and in good and sea-worthy condition. Her cylinder, side pipes, beam and shafts are new; the boilers were rebuilt within the last year, and her general outfit is of the best description, and in all respects in conformity with law. She runs between San Francisco and Sacramento, making three trips per week.

[illegible]

During my stay in California I inspected forty-two boats, and their condition and appointments were mostly very good—and, I might say, superior to boats of the same class east of the Rocky Mountains—no expense being spared in building them, and the material being the very best, mostly of Oregon pine and oak.

[illegible]

Steamer *Helen Hensley* is a high-pressure boat, sound and strong, and all her outfit according to law.

[illegible]

The trade was commenced by the enterprising Captains Johnson and Wilcox, about two years ago, and is being carried on with great success. The same men are opening a copper mine near Fort Yuma, the mines yielding richly. The ore is carried down the river to its mouth, and then reshipped to San Francisco. [illegible]

[illegible]

Signed, C. A. FITFIELD.

Name.	When built.	Where built.	No. of tons.
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York.	[illegible]
[illegible]	1849	Baltimore.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	New-York.	[illegible]

Name.	When built.	Where built.	No. of tons.
Antelope	[illegible]	New-York.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Helen Hensley	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Young America	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
C. M. Weber	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Sam Soule	[illegible]	Sacramento.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Paul Pry	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oakland.	[illegible]
Contra Costa	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Petaluma	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Lot Whitcomb	[illegible]	Milwaukee, Wis.	[illegible]
Queen City	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Maria	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
J. Bragdon	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Wilson G. Hunt	[illegible]	New-York.	[illegible]
American Eagle	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Swan	[illegible]	Sacramento.	[illegible]
Goodman Castle	[illegible]	San Francisco.	[illegible]
Santa Clara	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whole number, 42. Total tonnage			[illegible]

Marine Losses for January.

The following list of marine disasters embraces the total losses, as well as partial damage to vessels and cargoes which have been reported during the month of January. A comparatively small proportion are those of foreign vessels. The amount of loss, though not pretending to be accurate in every case, is presumed, from the best data that could be obtained, to approximate pretty nearly the true figures:

Brig Anna Bunich, put into Fernandina leaky, and lost part of deck-load of lumber	[illegible]
Anna Mennie, from St. John, N. B., to New-York, abandoned Dec. 3	[illegible]
Schr. Alwine, (Ham.) lost on reefs of Folly—insured at Lloyds	[illegible]
Brig Andrew Peters, ashore on Mackie's Bank, taken into Nassau	[illegible]
Brig Abbott Lawrence, Jacmel for Boston, at Nassau leaky	[illegible]
Schr. Abby Whitman, Boston for Savannah, ashore at Body Island; total loss	[illegible]
Bark Auckland, at San Francisco, lost suit of sails	2,000
Schr. Alabama, ashore below Washington, full of water; got off	500
Schr. R. B. Dixey, Liverpool to Philadelphia, lost sails, and otherwise damaged	800
Brig Amanda Jane, Bordeaux for New-York, put into Nassau leaky	1,000
Brig Betsy Ames, Marseilles for New-York, at Bermuda, leaky and loss of sails	2,800
Brig Belle, Palermo for New-York, at Malaga, loss of spars and in distress	2,000
Brig Billow, Calais for Philadelphia, lost part of deck load	150
Ship Bloomer, London for Bombay, collision and put back	[illegible]
Bark Brunette, New-York for Matanzas, ashore at Long Branch	10,000
Bark Bertha, ashore at Palermo, will have to discharge	5,000
Ship E. Z., repairing at Liverpool	10,000
Ship Mazatlan, repairing at Liverpool	[illegible]
Ship Corinne McKay, repairing at Liverpool	[illegible]
Ship Calliope, repairing at Liverpool	[illegible]
Schr. C. W. Conner, Baltimore for St. Louis; put into St. Thomas in distress, with loss of both masts	1,800
Schr. Chief, sunk at Norwich, with coal	4,000
Schr. Caroline, ashore on Prudence Island	2,500
Schr. Circassian, at Cork, leaking badly	5,000
Schr. Falcon, in collision sunk	2,000
Ship Crystal Palace, at Bombay, leaky	5,000
Bark Celeste, in collision with str. Great Britain, badly damaged, put into Gibraltar	4,900
Ship Columbia, ashore at Knott's Hole	[illegible]
Ship Colombo, Charles'n for New-York, and leaky	5,000
Brig Castillian, grounded on Nantucket Bar, and returned	150
Brig Crimea, Rio for Boston, at St. Thomas, with loss of sails	1,200
Schr. Cordelia, Lisbon for New-York, at Bermuda, with loss of sails	1,000
Schr. California Packet, at Pernambuco, condemn'd	25,000
Ship Charles Buck, Clyde for Bombay, put in leaky and loss of part of cargo	15,000
Brig Herald, ashore at Cohasset	10,000
Schr. Corinne, Jacksonville for Barbadoes, put in leaky	500
Ship Charlotte Reed, Plymouth, Eng., for Charleston, sprung leaking badly, putting back	3,000
Bark Colleen, run into on the Bahama Bank	500
Ship Champion, ashore on East Bank; got off	10,000
Steam Propeller Curlew, damaged machinery; towed to Providence	1,000
Schr. David Lombard, Virginia for Boston; total loss on Barnegat	3,800
Ship Ellen Lewis, Newcastle for New-York, returned leaky and loss of part of cargo	5,000
Brig Emily, condemned at Newcastle, Eng	3,000
Bark Emma Cushing, at Holmes' Hole; had been in collision	500
Schr. Elizabeth, sunk, with cargo of rough rice	5,000
Ship Expounder, Boston for Melbourne; ran into and lost spars	4,000
Schr. Perkins, towed into Newport by Ed. Forest ($1,300 sal.)	1,300
Ship Edward Frost, California for Boston, at Princeton, leaky	5,000
Brig Enoch Benner, Minitilian for New-York, ashore, towed to Nassau	2,600
Brig Enterprise, in distress, and lost part of cargo—cement	800
Ship Edward D. Peters, New-York for New-Orleans, ashore on Tortugas; off	[illegible]
Ship Eliza Mallory, at Galway in distress; iron	10,000
Schooner Empire, Norfolk, lost sails and spars, and iron cargo	1,000
Schooner Express, Boston, at Bombay, leaky	5,000
Schooner Princess, ashore at Kennebeck River	[illegible]
Schooner Eudora Imogene, total loss	2,000
Bark Emily Taylor, Leghorn for New-York, at Bermuda	10,000
Brig Thomas and Edward, total loss on Cuttyhunk	8,000
Ship Flying Fish, China for New-York, ashore on south bank of River Minn	150,000
Ship Flying Dragon, Jarvis Island, at Hampton Roads ashore	[illegible]
Ship Fair Wind, at Boston, loss of sails and spars	5,000
Brig Forest City, Portland for Cienfuegos, lost deck load	600
Schooner Gulfstream, Newport (W.) for Porto Rico, abandoned	6,000
Schooner Glenview, Norfolk for Barbadoes, at Bermuda, leaky	800
Ship Gosport, New-York for San Francisco, at Rio, lost foremast	5,000
Schooner Gazelle, ashore in Narragansett Bay, got off leaky	300
Ship Meroe, (Br.) California for London, abandoned on fire	80,000
Brig George Washington, ashore and towed to Boston	1,000
Ship Helios, London for Calcutta, with railroad iron, very leaky	5,000
Schr. H. D. Grinley, Gonaives for Boston, partial loss of cargo	2,000
Schr. Hase, New-York for Malaga, at Newport in distress	1,500
Brig Hurricane Bird, abandoned	10,000
Schr. Humming Bird, at Gibraltar for New-York, mast sprung and lost sails	3,500
Ship Henry Knceland, at Rio, dismasted and lost anchors	5,000
Brig Indian Queen, Rio Hache for New-York, at Nassau, leaky	1,000
Ship Inkerman, at Queenstown, lost bulwarks, &c	1,500
Bark Island City, damaged at Galveston and lost railroad iron	3,000
Brig Ida and Emma, Rio for New-York, at St. Thomas, leaky	1,000
Ship Justina, Baltimore for Trieste, at Palermo, lost sails	3,000
Brig John A. Taylor, total loss on Charleston Bar, cargo of lumber	5,000
Ship John R. Jarvis, Castine for South, ashore on Beach Island, lost, afterward got off	10,000
Ship James Foster, returned to Queenstown in distress	15,000
Schr. John Howard, lost on St. John's Bar, Florida	3,000
Schr. Julia Smith, at New-Orleans, lost sails, bulwarks, &c	800
Brig Jos. Hume, Malaga for Philadelphia, put into Yarmouth, lost sails	1,300
Bark John Aviles, Portland from Cardenas, ashore in Vineyard Island	1,500
Schr. Kosciusko, Boston for Thomaston, ashore, (36 hhds. molasses stove)	2,000
Brig Kate Anderson, Charleston for New-Orleans, ashore and carried to Nassau	3,000
Brig Monmouth, Wilmington for Boston, lost part deck load, &c	500
Ship Ladoga, put into Macao leaky, cargo rice	10,000
Schr. L. C. Watts, ashore on Gay Head	[illegible]
Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, lost mainmast and sails	300
Brig Lounge, at Lewes, loss of spars and sails	1,200
Ship Louisa, Marseilles for New-York, lost on Isle of Pines	60,000
Ship Middleton, put into Belfast leaky	5,000
Brig Minnie Thompson, at St. Thomas, condemned	5,000
Schr. M. A. McNeil, ashore on Cape Henry, cargo, cotton	8,000
Bark M. Metcalf, Ranger at Havana, water in hold	1,500
Bark Marianne, (Br.,) abandoned from Quebec for England	12,000
Brig Mechanic, Machias for Boston, capsized and lost	4,000
Schr. Montezuma, P. E. Island for Baltimore, leaky and lost part cargo	500
Schr. Minna, Bremen for Philadelphia, put into Dartmouth	1,000
Ship Mattapan, at Calcutta from London, leaky	3,000
Ship Mazatlan, Mondor for Boston, put in leaky	5,000
Brig Miantus, Havana for Portland, at Bermuda leaky	800
Ship Manchester, Glasgow for New-York, at Fayal condemned	20,000
Bark Franklin, (Br.,) abandoned	8,000
Bark Kara (Sw.) Macao for New-York, wrecked	60,000
Ship Medford, condemned at ——	20,000
Brig Montserrat, at Wilmington, &c, Aves Is., sold	3,000
Ship Mary Bradford, London for New-York, at Newport, loss of rudder	1,500
Schr. Maria, Calais for New-York, at Boston, leaky	100
Brig Matilda, Boston for Jacksonville, ashore in B. Bay	3,000
Ship Nestorian, (Br.,) Liverpool for Savannah, sunk near Wicklow	80,000
Ship North Atlantic, sprung spars, towed to Boston	10,000
Ship Noonday, for Calcutta, put into Table Bay, leaky	5,000
Bark Neapolitan, Smyrna, at Boston, struck with lightning, split sails, &c	3,000
Bark Octavia, ashore near Cape Henry, New-York for Richmond	2,500
Bark Our Union, Marseilles for Boston, H. Hole, split sails, &c	2,000
Bark Oasis, Leghorn for New-York, put into St. Thomas, leaky, and discharged	5,000
Ship Orozimbo, New-Orleans, put back to Cork, to repair—collision	7,000
Ship Calendar, lost anchors and chains	1,500
Schr. Oregon, from Me. for Boston, ashore at Cohasset	3,000
Bark Oakland, Charleston for Liverpool, struck by lightning—abandoned on fire	100,000
Bark Olbers, (Ham.,) Gottenburg for New-York, [illegible]	7,000
Schr. Onward, sunk off Cape of Good Hope	25,000
Ship [illegible], for New-York, put into Coruana to [illegible]	2,000
Brig [illegible], Gonaives for [illegible], split sails and other damage	1,000
Ship [illegible], ashore on San Domingo, arrived at New-Orleans, leaking badly	7,000
Schr. R. L. Kenney, [illegible] for Chatham, ashore, total loss	3,000
Ship Rajah, (whaler,) [illegible]	10,000
[illegible] Ruth, at Newport, [illegible] leaky	800
[illegible] John Howard, [illegible], total loss	15,000
[illegible] Gido, at New-Smyrna [illegible]	4,000
[illegible] Robert Henderson, [illegible] for New-York, ashore below the [illegible]	100,000
[illegible] Elizabeth Moore, [illegible] abandoned, Quebec for England	30,000
[illegible] Roebuck, New-Orleans for Boston, ashore [illegible] Boston Bay	170,000
[illegible] Senator, at Savannah, [illegible] of spars	2,000
[illegible]	3,000
Ship St. Louis, New-York for Buenos Ayres, put back in distress, with loss of sails	2,000
Ship Southampton, Charleston for London, put back with loss of sails	2,000
Brig Samuel Cooper, Philadelphia for Boston, ashore at Newport	1,000
Bark Swallow, at Buenos Ayres, suffered from cyclone	5,000
Brig Susan Drew, Florida for West Indies, ashore and put back leaky	3,000
Brig Sequine, Baltimore, for Havana, ashore at Key West	5,000
Bark Sylvan, Cardiff for Boston, at Bermuda, leaky	10,000
Schr. Susan Hall, Gonaives for Boston, lost deck load of mahogany	1,500
Bark St. James, Philadelphia for Rio, damaged in hurricane	2,000
Ship South Carolina, from Cherbourg, lost on Mobile Bay	20,000
Schr. Wm. Burton, Jacmel for Boston, ashore, (45 per cent. salvage,) and got off	4,000
Ship S. Curling, Liverpool for Boston, lost two suits of sails, &c	1,500
Schr. Sunbeam, cut through with ice at Georgetown	2,500
Brig Thomas and Edward, with lumber, lost on Cuttyhunk	5,000
Ship Triumph, (British,) abandoned	5,000
Brig Vernon, St. Domingo for New-York, decks swept	1,500
Schr. W. H. Hazzard, Jamaica for Philadelphia, put in with loss of sails	1,500
Ship Weymouth, at Falmouth from Akyab, lost part of cargo, discharged	7,500
Brig Walcot, San Francisco for Oregon, returned with loss of sails	1,500
Ship Wabash, at Cowes, with damage to hull, to repair	2,500
Schr. Woodbridge, at St. Thomas, condemned	5,000
Str. Weser, Bremen for New-York, put back leaky	15,000
Schr. Woodbine, Attakapas for Baltimore, at Savannah in distress	1,500
Schr. Wm. Woodbury, Boston for Rockland, ashore on Kyn Bay	2,000
Brig Wm. Wilson, in collision lost mainmast and spars	1,000
Ship Orient, in collision with same, returned leaky	1,000
Schr. Z. Secor, South Carolina for Portsmouth, ashore on Cuttyhunk	2,000
Total	1,612,500

Cruise of the United States Revenue Cutter Washington.

The cutter *Washington,* which has been absent on a cruise for the relief of vessels in distress, has returned for supplies, and makes the following report:

"The United States revenue cutter *Washington,* E. O. Murden, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived here this morning, from a relief cruise, and reports: 29th ult., Block Island, bearing west 18 miles, spoke brig *Ben Dunning,* of and for Portland, from Matanzas; same day, at 4 P. M., 16 miles S. S. E. of No Man's Land, spoke bark *California,* of and for Boston, from Buenos Ayres. 30th, at 5 P. M., Barnegat bearing west 20 miles, spoke brig *J. West,* of Franklin, from Philadelphia, for New-York. Neither of the above vessels required any assistance. The *Washington,* on a line from No Man's Land to Barnegat, averaging 30 miles off shore, had fine weather, and saw but few vessels. She has put in for water and other necessities, and will sail again immediately.

Three professional resurrectionists have just been arrested in Cincinnati, caught in the act of conveying to the Medical College the body of a Cyprian who was lately burned to death.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA—WHAT IS IT? HOW CURED.

DYSPEPSIA is our national disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it, and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache! Yet, how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC DYSPEPSIA PILLS—a simple medicated sugar-pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result good appetite, regular habits, a clear head and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREY'S HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with book of directions, and twenty different remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; family case of 15 boxes and book, $2.

These remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,

F. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES, sometimes I believe I could make a very successful Doctor. Why I have these feelings I can't tell, yet I doubt my capabilities. If I only knew that I had the *talent* I would go at it, "heart and hand." Says a friend, Go at once to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, and he will convince you, I know from my own experience—whether you believe in PHRENOLOGY or not—as to your duty in obeying the feeling. His analysis of mind is so complete that, on general principles, you will be influenced in your opinion.

[Advertisement.]

NOTHING LIKE IT.—We are assured that GAYETTY'S medicated paper for the water closet is finding an extensive sale in every part of the United States. This is as it should be. A more excellent article was never offered to the sick or the healthy. The latter should use it extensively, as it is not only a cure, but a *preventive,* of piles. It should be in every family. Beware of gross and injurious imitations. Look for GAYETTY'S name in each sheet (water-marked) and his autograph upon each package. Be cautious of whom you buy, or what you listen to. Depot No. 41 Ann-street. For sale by all respectable druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The rapid variations of our climate give alarming prevalence to cutaneous and scorbutic eruptions. The Ointment permeates through the pores of the skin, and neutralizes the incipient corruption. Factory, 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

SURPASSING ALL YET.—The Nubian Troubadours at Barnum's Museum are the most alluring of all Ethiopian Minstrel Troupes, and those songs, dances, facetias, &c., are beyond all conception wonderfully humorous. Superb attractions this afternoon and evening.

We call attention to Mr. VANDENHOFF'S first "Evening with SHERIDAN" to-night, at Lyrique Hall, Broadway. A sketch of SHERIDAN'S Love, Elopement, Marriage and Deeds, with a dramatic rendering of "The Rivals."

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 1.

$4,000 U. S. 5s, '65	101½	100 N. Y. Cen. R.	...opg 82½		
10,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102½	100 do	...b60 82½		
2,000 Ohio State 6s, '60	101½	1200 do	...opg 82½		
3,070 Tenn. 6s, '90	90	100 do	...p60 82½		
5,000 do	b60 90	50 do	...82½		
15,000 Virginia 6s	96	100 do	...b60 82½		
23,000 N. C. State 6s	96	150 do	...b30 82½		
13,000 Mo. State 6s	84½	300 do	...82		
10,000 do	b30 84½	100 do	...opg 82½		
10,000 do	84½	100 do	...s30 82½		
2,000 do	b60 84½	200 Erie R. R.	...13½		
15,000 Lou. St. 6s	94	100 do	...s30 13		
500 Cal. S. 7s, N. Bs.	85	100 do	...13½		
1,000 do	84½	100 Hudson R. R.	...b60 31		
1,000 do	84	550 do	...30½		
1,000 do	83½	100 do	...b30 30½		
3,000 N. Y. C. RR. 6s	92	30 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	...12		
1,000 E. RR. Bs. 1875	44	115 Harlem Railroad	...13½		
4,000 E. RR. C. Bs. '61	40	200 do	...b60 13½		
2,000 H. R. RR. 2d m.	94½	200 do	...s30 13		
1,000 H. R. RR. 3d m.	73½	200 do	...s30 13		
4,000 M. S. 2d m. bs	63½	200 do	...13½		
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	87½	100 Har. R. R. Pref.	...s15 36½		
3,000 LaC. & M. L. G. bs	22½	50 do	...37		
5,000 do	22½	200 do	...b60 37		
30 Merchants' Ex. Bk.	101	100 do	...s10 36½		
50 Ocean Bank	90½	200 do	...s10 36½		
15 Am. Ex. Bank	107½	150 do	...36½		
35 People's Bank	102	1900 Reading R. R.	...s3 48½		
300 Cum. Pref.	s60 20½	200 do	...48½		
100 do	b30 21	100 do	...48½		
20 Continental Bank	101	100 do	...b60 49		
150 Canton Co.	19½	100 Mich. Cent. R.	...s30 49½		
200 Penn. Coal Co.	82½	20 do	...49½		
150 do	82½	150 do	...s30 49½		
100 Del. & H. C'l Co.	s10 99	50 do	...49		
240 Pac. M. S. Co.	82	225 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	...18½		
200 do	b60 82	200 do	...b30 18½		
50 do	b5 82	300 Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.	...48		
20 do	81½	150 do	...s30 45½		
270 do	81½	100 do	...b60 45½		
50 do	s30 81	50 do	...45		
50 do	b60 81½	100 Panama R. R.	...b60 115		
100 do	b30 81½	50 do	...114½		
50 do	s7 81½	100 Ill. Cen. R.	...[illegible]		
150 do	s30 80½	100 Gal. & Chicago R.	...b60 68½		
100 do	b60 81½	100 do	...s10 68½		
70 do	81	1000 do	...opg 68		
50 do	b60 81	100 Clev. & Tol. R.	...s60 30½		
100 do	b30 81	300 do	...30½		
200 do	s30 80	300 do	...30½		
100 New-Jersey Zinc	7	150 do	...30½		
100 Cary Imp. Co.	6½	230 Chic. & R. Isl. R.	...59½		
100 Brunsw. City L. Co.	4	1000 do	...59½		
4 Stonington R. R.	54	300 do	...s30 58½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 5s '65	101½	100 Brun. City Land Co.	4
2,000 U. S. 5s, '74	102½	100 Erie Railroad	13½
2,000 Virginia 6s	96	50 do	b60 13½
3,000 Cal. S. 7s, n. bds.	84	250 Harlem Railroad	13
3,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 Panama R. R.	b10 115½
3,000 do	84½	250 Mich. Cen. R. R.	49
10,000 Ill. Int. Imp. '47	105½	100 do	b60 49½
3,000 Harlem Rl. 1st m.	86	250 Mic. S. & N. I. g. s.	b60 45
10 Atlantic Bank	96	200 do	44½
4 Bal. & Hud. Ca. Co.	98½	100 do	44½
50 do	98½	100 Illinois Cen. R. R.	63
100 Penn. Coal Co.	s60 82½	50 do	b60 64
100 Pac. Mail S. Co.	s30 78	100 do	63½
100 do	79	100 Gal. & Chic. RR.	opg 68½
100 do	b30 79	200 do	68½
250 do	79	200 do	s10 68½
50 do	78½	300 do	s10 68½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 82	100 do	b60 68½
200 do	82½	100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	59½
100 do	p60 82½	100 do	59½
300 do	opg 82½	100 do	b60 59½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	85½	20 East River Bank	90
2,000 Col. P. & I. R. R. bs	65	10 Bk. of Commonw'th	90½
3,000 F. M. & p. c. l. 6s	60	10 Park Bank	105½
2,300 Wis. Cen. R. bs.	5	10 Pac. M. S. Co.	82
70 Bk. of Fy. & In. R.	5	200 La Cr. & Mil. R. R.	1
600 Sun M. I. Co. S.	26 77½	20 N. Y. Bal. D. Co.	105
12 Bank of St. of N. Y.	100	2 Eureka Mis. Co.	44

TUESDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The sudden decline on the Stock Exchange yesterday, induced in good part by the change in the rates for Money on temporary loan, brought forward a considerable number of fresh orders to buy at the early session of the Brokers to-day, and the official list of sales shows a large and well distributed business. The market was, if anything, a little firmer than on Monday afternoon, and the Western Shares stood for the time ½@¾ ℘ cent. better. But the orders of the morning being supplied, the whole market took another turn downward at the Second Board, and the lowest prices since the middle of November were made on New-York Central, Pacific Mail and State and Federal securities; the rest of the list sympathizing more or less in the additional decline. The impression with some of the Brokers is that the collapse in Pacific Mail to 77¼ ℘ cent., (a fall of 16 ℘ cent. in a few weeks, and of 10@12 ℘ cent. in a few days,) has damaged the general market more than almost any other one cause, the stock having of late become very active, dealt in by an unusual number of parties because of its very eccentric or gambling movements. Even the mystery which has been thrown over the cause of the heavy *short* sales has contributed to the excitement of the Street, and increased extra risks upon the rise or fall of the stock from day to day. As the first 60-day contracts mature early in the present month, the expectation is rife this afternoon that the public are soon to be informed why the property is worth 30 ℘ cent. less than near the close of the old year. In reference to New-York Central, the closing of the transfers for 20 or 23 days, since yesterday afternoon, affords freer scope to speculative sales, and although a portion of the *Bear* account, undoubtedly, has been closed up, other parties, sanguine of a further decline, followed the market down this afternoon, after the printed list, to 81½ ℘ cent., including the February dividend. The Board of Directors meet at Albany in a few days to declare the dividend. The stock sold at 81¾ in November; since at 86¾; then at 84; again at 86¼, and now at 81½ ℘ cent. The sales of Reading were large to-day, and the price well supported by large purchases at and a fraction above yesterday's prices until after the Second Board, when, in sympathy with the general list, the price fell off to 48½@¾. Harlem Preferred was steadier, at 36¾@37 ℘ cent., and the common shares stand about 13. Large parcels of Galena were taken in the forenoon at 69 ex-dividend, after which the price fell to 68¼ ℘ cent. Rock Island closed at about Monday's price. Hudson River and Erie were weaker. The general Money market closed heavy.

In Bonds, however, Federal fives were done at 102¾ interest from Jan. 1, equal to about 102-30 ℘ cent. which is below the average of the awards of last week by the Treasury Department. There is not much disposition, however, to press sales, as the belief gains ground that Congress will authorize no fresh loans at the present session, though authority may finally be voted to renew the outstanding Treasury bills as they fall due in the course of the present year. The Tariff will probably be left as it is. The Customs revenue is, for the moment, looking well, and as opinions conflict seriously in regard to the best mode of readjusting the Duties, another year's trial for the Act of 1857 would seem to be almost inevitable. The Customs at this port to-day are $273,000. The additional amount paid into the Sub-Treasury on account of the new Loan is $285,960. The balances this afternoon to the credit of the Treasury and its disbursing officers at New-York is $7,587,998. In State Stocks the business is irregular. Missouri fell off to 84¼; Californias to 84; Virginias, 96; Tennessees, 90; Illinois State Stock of 1847 brought 105¼. Railway Bonds are ¼@1 ℘ cent. weaker, with only a moderate offering, however, at the decline.

The rise in the market for Money is now well established, and 5 ℘ cent. is the minimum for loans to Brokers, and 5@6 and 6@7 ℘ cent. for first-class paper, according to date and the preferences of the lender. We hear of sales 45@60 days at 5@5½ ℘ cent., and 4@6 months' bills, choice, at 6 ℘ cent. Some of the banks are indisposed to lend on call under 6 ℘ cent. The supply of means at the advanced quotations is liberal, and the feeling is general that the change is not inconsistent with the improved general trade of the City. Exchange on London holds steady at 109¼@109½ ℘ cent. The importers are less disposed to press their remittances since the change in Money, and only a fair business is accomplished for the *Europa.* The demand for bar Gold for this steamer is about $500,000. French Bills steady f.5.16¼@f.5.13¾.

The Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company is the name of a new corporation just organized, and numbering among its managers some of our best known citizens. We are informed that over one hundred thousand dollars of the stock has already been taken, and that books for additional subscriptions, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, are in the hands of the corporators, or at No. 220 Broadway.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD has notified all his creditors that all demands against him will be paid in cash, principal and interest, on presentation. This is a very honorable and satisfactory escape from the difficulties in which, in common with many of our business men, he was involved by the panic of last year.

The New-York Life and Trust Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℘ cent. The Manhattan Bank also 5 ℘ cent. for the half year. City Fire Insurance $8 the share for the half year. The Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Company paid the interest due, to-day, on their 1st Mortgage Bonds.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$1,242,445	$1,247,316	$1,202,001
Previously reported	3,213,734	3,823,728	2,828,260
Total since Jan. 1	$4,456,179	$4,071,044	$3,830,161

The following are the Domestic Exchange and Land Warrant quotations of Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, to Saturday last:

Banks.	Dis.	Banks.	Dis.
N. Y. State	½@—	New-Orleans	Par@—
New-England	½@—	Mobile	Par@—
Jersey	½@—	Ohio, Ind. and Ky.	¾@—
Philadelphia	1-10@—	Indiana Free	1@—
Penn. Country	½@—	Missouri	¾@—
Penn. par in Phil.	1-10@—	Michigan	¾@—
Baltimore City	½@—	Illinois and Wis.	1½@—
Maryland	½@—	Tennessee Old	1@—
Virginia Old	½@—	Tennessee Free	1@—
Virginia Free	½@—	Canada	½@—
North Carolina	½@—	Phila. Checks	1-10@—
S. Carolina & Ga.	½@—	Balt. Checks	¼@—
Georgia	½@—	Boston Checks	¼@—
160 acre warrants		84	86
120 acres		80	83
80 acres		84	87
40 acres		100	103

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS:

	Per cent. discount.
New-York State Currency	30c. @ 100 ℘
New-England and New-Jersey	15c. @ 100 ℘
Philadelphia and Baltimore	¼@
Interior Pennsylvania	½@
Interior Maryland	½@
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri	¾@
South Carolina and Georgia	¾@
North Carolina	¾@
Virginia	¾@
Illinois and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]
Free Indiana	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]
Canada	[illegible]
Assorted packages New-York State	[illegible]
Assorted packages New-England	[illegible]

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre	100	[illegible]
80 acre warrants per acre	86	90
120 acre warrants per acre	81	85
160 acre warrants per acre	84	86

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston	¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago	1½ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis	¾ dis.
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans	¾ dis.
Bank of England Notes ℘ £	[illegible]
Bank of France Notes ℘ Franc	19c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars	1 06 —	Spanish Qrs. each	250 —
Spanish Dollars	1 06 —	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16	
Five franc pieces	95 —	per oz.	250 —
French Crowns	1 06 —	Gold.	
German Crowns	1 06 —	Sovereigns	4 86 4 88
Prussian Thalers	70 —	Twenty Francs	3 84 —
Guilders	40 —	Ten Thaler pieces	7 80 —
English Silver	4 80 —	Ten Guilder pcs.	3 90 —
Rupees	1 00 —	Spanish Doubloons	16 00 16 50
Old Am. Half Dols.	1 00 —	Patriot Doubloons	16 00 15 75
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 00½@—	Gold, Am. Old	2½ prem.

Messrs. DE COPPET & Co., in their Money Circular for the *Europa,* remark:

"Our last advices are dated Jan. 18. Our Stock market retained a drooping tendency, but quotations generally were not materially reduced until yesterday, when a decided decline took place on the prices of almost all descriptions of securities. The principal cause of this fall is an enhancement in the rates of interest. Money, however, is still very abundant, but the demand has been quite active, owing to the payments on account of the Government loan of $10,000,000. The exact awards of this loan are not yet known, but it is understood that the average premium at which it has been taken is about 2.60 ℘ cent., being about 2.25 ℘ cent. below the premium realized for the preceding loan of the same amount. The late political news from Europe seems to have had but little effect on our Stock Exchange. The market this morning is a little steadier. Money has been in better demand, and rates are higher. Loans on call 4@5½; indorsed paper 5½@7 ℘ cent. per annum. Exchange on Europe has been inactive, but the supply of bills is not large and rates are maintained. Sterling has been principally at 109¼@109½ and Francs at 5.15."

Messrs. MARIE & KANZ, in their Circular for the steamer, refer to the movements in Stock during the fortnight, thus:

"Since our advices of the 18th ult., several influences have contributed to produce a heavy depression in the Stock Market. Thus far the public have shown but little disposition to buy stocks, and the operations of the fortnight have been on a limited scale. State Stocks—Inactive, except Missouris, with a general decline. The United States 5s, 1874, in consequence of the negotiation of the last half of the loan, have declined 1½ ℘ cent.; heavy sales have been made at 103⅜@103¼@103, and lastly at 102⅞, which now leaves no profit to the takers; a few 5s, 1865, have been sold at 102¾@101½; the 6s, 1868, have been sold at 109, 1½ ℘ cent. decline; Virginias have declined ¾ ℘ cent.; Missouris, 2½; Tennessees, 1½; Californias, 2½; Ohio 6s, 1860, ½; Louisianas, 1½; North Carolinas, 95½@96; Kentuckys sold at 104½@104¼; Indiana 5s, without change. City and County Bonds—transactions moderate, at well-sustained prices; we note sales of St. Louis City 6s, (Municipal,) Louisville City 6s, (Water Loan and Railroad issues,) Detroit 7s, Albany 6s, Wheeling 6s, (Municipal,) and Brooklyn 6s, all at former prices. Railroad Bonds—Mostly at a decline, with small sales—Erie 1st Mortgages, sales at 95; do. 2d Mortgages, ½ ℘ cent. higher; 3d Mortgages, steady at 75; 4th Mortgages, 2½ lower; Erie, 1871, 2½ higher; New-York Central 6s, ½ lower; 7s, 1876, ½; Illinois Central Construction, 1½; Michigan Central, 1st Mortgages, 1882, 1; Michigan Southern, Sinking Fund, ½; Hudson River, 2d Mortgages, 2½; Harlem, 1st Mortgages, 2½; the rest have varied but slightly. Railroad Shares—A general decline—the heaviest fall taking place yesterday—inactive until to-day."

The movements in Money and Stocks, since Jan. 18, Messrs. CAMMANN & Co. allude to thus:

"The Stock market, since our last report of the 18th ultimo, has had a downward tendency. In State Stocks and other investment securities the changes during the fortnight have, with a few exceptions, been slight, but in Railroad Shares there is a material depreciation. United States 5s, 1874, have declined 2 ℘ cent. The new issue of $10,000,000 was taken on the 24th instant, at an average of about 102½ ℘ cent., (over 2½ ℘ cent. less than the price obtained for the $10,000,000 issued last August,) principally for domestic account, the bids on orders from Europe being quite limited, and mostly below the prices at which the loan was awarded. A further increase of $20,000,000 in the funded debt of the Government will probably be authorized by Congress at its present session, to provide for the Treasury Notes maturing within the current year. The prospect of an additional supply from this source, in connection with the more active demand for money, checks the disposition to invest in the existing loans at present prices. The decline in Railroad shares is attributable mainly to the discouraging traffic returns of the last few weeks; the earnings, from unfavorable weather and other temporary causes, having in many cases been much smaller than for the corresponding period last year. In the Money Market there is rather more activity. The negotiation of the new Government Loan has led to some increase in the demand, and the banks being indisposed, at present, to extend their already large line of loans, a slight advance in the rates of interest has been established. Loans on call may be quoted at 4@5 ℘ cent., at which rates, however, the supply is ample. The bank returns for the fortnight show an increase in loans of $314,064, and a decrease in specie of $1,655,422, the latter caused by payments to the Treasury on account of the new loan, amounting at this date to about $3,300,000. The exports of specie are $586,082, and the receipts of gold from California $1,210,713. Foreign Exchanges continue firm."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, JAN. 31, 1859.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,576,000	$898,000	$3,327,000	$281,000
North America	3,103,873	809,396	2,008,839	242,084
Farm. & Mech.	3,903,441	924,070	3,142,460	310,180
Commercial	1,649,000	230,000	836,000	138,000
Mechanics'	1,885,089	363,089	1,162,420	145,775
N. Liberties	1,374,000	301,000	1,062,000	158,000
Southwark	851,864	250,040	778,134	94,775
Kensington	778,837	176,179	582,083	112,340
P. Township	583,131	133,050	533,942	82,620
Western	1,563,839	398,472	1,184,323	123,225
Man. & Mech.	1,153,500	193,392	683,118	136,602
Commerce	604,560	126,761	572,004	60,000
Girard	2,080,136	283,433	378,108	118,835
Tradesmen's	628,020	224,164	580,043	102,314
Consolidation	477,745	81,495	233,388	61,511
City	658,563	132,438	421,227	124,380
Commonwealth	493,000	170,548	293,511	113,130
Corn Exchange	381,134	73,357	263,094	53,800
Union	394,211	121,470	172,104	83,000
Jan. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible] SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. [illegible]

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

The following are the footings of our Bank Statement for the past week:

Capital Stock	$32,331,000
Loans and Discounts	56,902,000
Specie	7,060,700
Amount due from other Banks	6,567,300
Amount due to other Banks	7,057,300
Deposits	20,575,000
Circulation	6,324,000

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 31.

FLOUR firm at $5 40@$5 50. WHISKY dull and unchanged. PORK buoyant; mess, $16 50@$18. LARD has advanced, and barreled is selling at 11¼c., and kegs at 13c.; shoulders, 6½c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR dull, and holders willing sellers at $5 35@$5 40 for Superfine. WHISKY unchanged; sales at 26c. MESS PORK advanced to $18. BULK MEATS unchanged. LARD held at 11c.@12½c., with buyers at 10c.@12½c. BACON firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales; the *Arabia's* news has caused a decline of ⅛c.; Middling, 11½c.@11¾c.; sales of the last three days, 6,750 bales; receipts of the same time, 36,000 bales. SUGAR firm; sales of 2,500 hhds.; MOLASSES—Sales of 3,500 hhds. at 33c. Southern white WHEAT, 98c. Bulk PORK—Sales of 130,000 lbs. SHOULDERS, 7c.; HAMS, 9c.; Sides, 9c. LARD, in kegs, 13½c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR dull. Howard-street is held at $5 87½, but there are no buyers at that price. WHEAT unchanged; white $1 40@$1 70; Red $1 30@$1 35. CORN quiet at 73c.@75c. for both White and Yellow. PROVISIONS quiet. WHISKY dull; held at 26c.@26½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 1.

FLOUR firm at $5 75@$6 25. WHEAT buoyant and advancing; white, $1 30@$1 75; red, $1 40. CORN dull; yellow, 75c.@76½c. MESS PORK has advanced 50c., and is selling at $18 75@$19 50. LARD, in bbls., 12½c. WHISKY firm at 28c.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Europa	Feb. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Arago	Feb. 5	New-York	Southam'n.
Arabia	Feb. 9	Boston	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Feb. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 19	New-York	Glasgow.
Niagara	Feb. 23	Boston	Liverpool.
Indian	Feb. 26	Portland	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
[illegible]	Jan. 8	Galway	New-York.
Kangaroo	Jan. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburg	Jan. 19	Glasgow	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
[illegible]	Jan. 22	Liverpool	Portland.
America	Jan. 29	Liverpool	Boston.
Lebanon	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Illinois	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Quaker City	Feb. 12	New-Orleans	Minatitlan.

FOR MEXICO.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Tennessee	Feb. 15	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz.

FOR HAVANA.

Names.	Date.	Leave.	For.
Empire City	Feb. 1	New-York	Havana.
Isabel	Feb. 3	Charleston	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible] from Charleston—Thos. [illegible] Louis Leissner, J. E. [illegible] J. G. Course and 2 children, [illegible] J. B. Anderson, [illegible] D. Armstrong, [illegible] W. E. Logan, John Baker [illegible] J. B. Brown, [illegible]

R. Van Gaasbeck, J. E. Jackson, W. S. Ward, [illegible] J. G. Meltzer, [illegible] Wm. Palmer, J. Forsyth, [illegible], and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises... 7 08 | Sun sets... 5 17 | Moon sets... 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 35 | Gov. Island.. 8 21 | Hell Gate.. 9 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Europa, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Boston, Bellow, Philadelphia, F. Perkins; Parkersburg, Powell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Chesapeake, Crowell, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Artisan, Foster, South Amboy.

Ship Augustus, Kearney, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Bark West Wind, Saunders, St. Mark's, Brooks & Peters.

Brig John Stevens, Peters, [illegible]; New Era, Walker, Naples, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Excelsior, Riley, [illegible]; Sleight, Ann, Cole, City Point, [illegible]; Kane, Ryder, Sagua la Grande, [illegible]; Starkey, Nixon, San Juan, [illegible]; Crawford, Darien, Post & Small; [illegible] Perry, Boston, J. H. [illegible]; Savannah, Dunhill & Co.

Sloop Harvest, Gordon, Bristol.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Washington, E. O. Murden, Lieut. comdg., from a relief cruise.

Steamship Elsa, (Br., screw,) Anderson, Liverpool Jan. 15, with mdse. to E. Cunard. [illegible] for Liverpool. [illegible] double name, [illegible] sailed from Boston 29th ult. for San Francisco.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Experienced very heavy N. and N. E. gales during the passage.

Steamer Parkersburg, Powell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to E. H. Rockwell.

Steamer Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship St. Charles, Conway, New-Orleans 19 ds., with mdse. to W. T. Frost.

Bark Queen of the Fleet, (Br.,) Mellollan, Antwerp, Dec. 6, with pig iron to master. Had very bad weather during the month of December. [illegible] fell in with Br. bark ——, of Liverpool, waterlogged and abandoned. [illegible] hull painted black; [illegible] and all yards gone, [illegible] being near night and blowing heavily, did not board her.

Bark Clara Windsor, McGowen, Aux Cayes Jan. 16, with coffee, &c., to R. Becher & Graves.

Bark Marie Morton, Buckley, Savannah 8 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Brig D. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, St. Croix 12 ds., in ballast to T. Towner, of New-Haven, where the brig is bound. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Smallwood, Earle & Co.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Pulger, Georgetown, S. C., and 6 ds. from Hampton Roads, with shingles and naval stores to Dibble & Bunce. [illegible] with schr. H. E. Coonce, Watts, for Quincey.

Brig David Duffell, Phinney, Boston 5 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. T. W. Thorne, Devine, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Greene, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with potatoes to Duryea & Hyde.

Schr. S. F. Abbott, Ludlam, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dibble & Bunce.

Schr. Charles Smith, (3-masted, of Wilmington, N. C.,) Collins, Apalachicola 16 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Peter Clinton, (3 masts,) Bragdon, Demerara Dec. 7, with brandy, &c., to master.

Schr. Anna Gardner, Harding, Boston 3 ds., with oranges to master.

Schr. Gilman D. King, Webster, Calais 9 ds., with laths, &c., to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Isaac C. Harris, Spofford, Rockland 4 ds., [illegible]

Schr. Angler, Bates, Wareham 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Cyclone, Dull, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Georgianna, Parrish, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary, Ferguson, New-London, with [illegible].

Sloop Pointer, Fowler, Providence, [illegible] to L. Kearny.

WIND—Sunrise, northerly; sunset, S. S. W.

Below.

Bark Star, Smith, from New-Orleans.

Norwegian brig Fredericke, Olsen, from Rochelle.— (By pilot boat George Steers, No. 6.)

Ship George Hurlbut, Wheeler, from Havre Dec. 26.

Sailed.

Ships Mercury, for Havre; Pioneer, for Liverpool; Henry Clay, do.; Robert Center, for Swan Island; Brigs North, for New-Orleans; E. Peters, for Lima; Schrs. [illegible] Starkey, for Greytown; Lima, (Br.,) for Halifax, and others.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., Feb. 1, sundown—Ship Germania and two brigs going up the bay. Three brigs outside of the bar, bound in, and one brig outside of the bar, bound out. Wind fresh from W. S. W.

HIGHLANDS, N. J., Feb. 1, sundown—One bark S. of the Highlands, bound in. Wind W., light; weather clear.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 1, sundown—Steamer James Adger passing Long Branch, and one bark off shore, bound in. Wind W., light.

SQUAN, N. J., Feb. 1, sundown—Wind W., light; weather clear.

BOSTON, Feb. 1—Arr. steamship Kensington, Baker, Philadelphia; ship Dashing Wave, Young, Calcutta; barks California, Bartley, Buenos Ayres; Daniel Eldridge, Smyrna; D. Godfrey, Parker, Valparaiso.

Below—Bark Homer, from Cagliari; schr. Mischief, from Messina.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1—Arr. brig Ann Elizabeth, from Rotterdam.

Arr. in Hampton Roads—Ship Monsoon, 19 ds. from Callao.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1—The ship Vesper, from Bristol, Eng., with railroad iron, for Alexandria, is coming up the river.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 31—Arr. ships Emerald and Simpsons, from Boston; bark Grace Hammond, do. do.

Feb. 1—Arr. ships Amyrie and Chimborazo, from Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

Supplement of the New-York Marine Register for February, (No. 14,) has been issued, containing the list of new and unregistered vessels for the month. The Committee of Supervision consist of the New Jersey & Warren, Capt. Skiddy, and Capt. Ezra Nye.

The ship Mary Goodell, from Callao, arrived yesterday, while being towed in the East River, to-day, went ashore on Governor's Island, but was got off.

The bark Brunette, Lincoln, from New-York for Matanzas, lately ashore at Long Branch, was got off this morning, and towed up to the City.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Jan. 26.—The schr. John Howard, from Boston, for Smyrna, struck on the bar, while in charge of a pilot, and afterwards became a total loss. [illegible]

PERNAMBUCO, Dec. 26.—The brig M. D. Haskell, from Pensacola, bound to Rio, with a cargo of lumber, put into this port yesterday, leaking badly. The U. S. schr. [illegible] Southern Star, bound to Buenos Ayres, has arrived, and is taking in coal. She will sail in two days.

Foreign Ports.

At AUX CAYES, Jan. 16, brig L. P. Snow [illegible] Deane, for New-York, to sail 18th; schr. John Tyler, for Boston 16th; brig Santiago, from do., disg.; schr. John Elliott, from do., do.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—MONDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 31, IN leaving from Ferrero's Dancing Academy to No. 215 West 16th-st., a [illegible]. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 215 West 16th-st.

FOUND—IN BROADWAY, A POCKETBOOK CONtaining papers supposed to be valuable to the owner. On paying for this advertisement and describing property to O. S. K. PECK, No. 112 Broadway, the same will be delivered.

FOUND IN A BROADWAY OMNIBUS, ON Monday evening, a Coral Earring. Apply to W. R. CALWELL, No. 20 Front-st., up stairs.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

STILL AHEAD OF COMPETITION.

Great reduction in prices of Teas, Groceries and Provisions, at the

CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE,

No. 230 Greenwich-st. and No. 28 Murray-st., New-York.

THOMAS R. AGNEW has the largest and choicest stock of Fine Teas, Wines, Groceries and Provisions to be found in any store in New-York, at the lowest prices. Choice family flour, [illegible], and all other goods equally low. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and dealer in Wines, Teas, Groceries and Provisions, No. 230 Greenwich-st. and No. 28 Murray-st., New-York.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Shoe and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all similar goods, are informed that the exclusive license and ownership of the patents of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied to these fabrics, and many others, is in me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, adjudicated to be mine, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.

Licenses to use the patent may be had on application at my office and warehouse, No. 23 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Orders for every article in this line executed promptly, on reference for supply to parties to whom exclusive rights have been assigned by me. HORACE H. DAY.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS.

AVERELL'S WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c. These celebrated goods, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

Under the management of J. Moore & Wayne Olwine. Brilliant and unprecedented success of the new comedy, OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN, received last night by a densely crowded house with shouts of enthusiasm. Miss JULIA DALY as the Yankee Gal, received with peals of laughter. Second performance and go to-night.

[illegible] PICTURES AND INSTRUMENTS [illegible] & HALSTED, No. 351 Broadway [illegible]